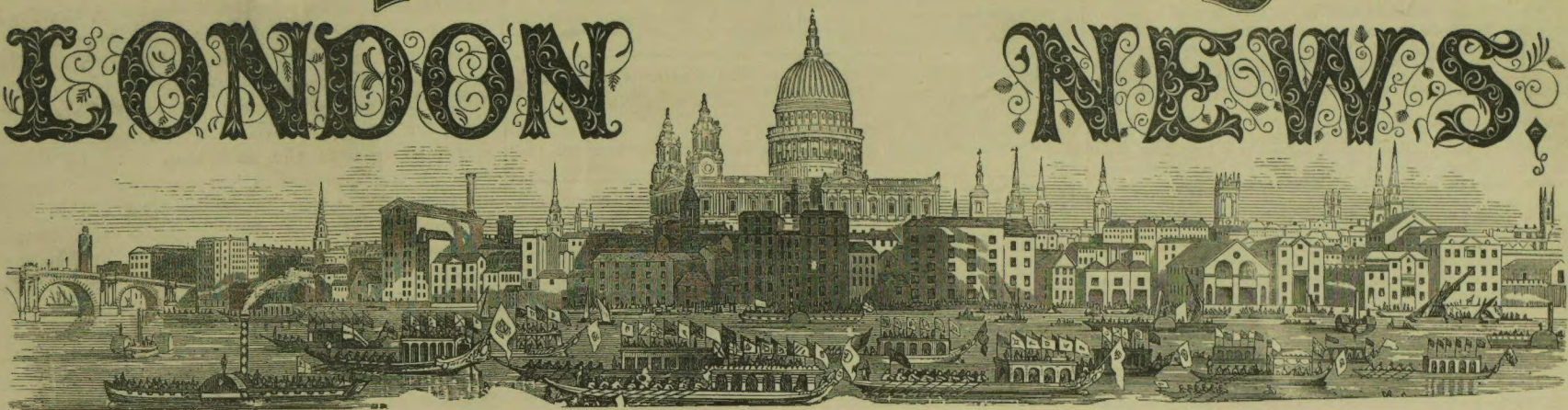


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1994.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: TURKISH ASSAULT ON THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS IN THE SHIPKA PASS, AUGUST 20.  
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Mossley Hill, near Liverpool, the wife of Edward Edmondson, of a daughter.  
On the 23rd inst., at 98, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the Lady Harriot unbury, of a son.  
On the 12th inst., at Palermo, the Marchesa di Gallidoro, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by special license, at the Castle, Ballyraggett, the residence of Lady Harriet Kavanagh, by the Bishop of Ossory, assisted by the Rev. Robert le Poer McClintock, Rector of Castle Bellingham, cousin of the bride, James Peddie Steele, Esq., B.A., M.D., Edin., to Sarah Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William and Lady Louisa le Poer Trench.  
On the 19th inst., at Bolton Abbey, by the Rev. J. Nelson, Vicar of Luddenden, assisted by the Rev. A. R. Macduff, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Major Arthur Farrer, Madras Cavalry, son of the late Henry Farrer, Esq., of Scaleby Hall, Cumberland, to Edith Annie, younger daughter of Richard Bracken, Esq., of Woodlands, Luddenden, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

On the 19th inst., at Christ Church, Ealing, by the Rev. J. S. Hilliard, M.A., Incumbent, Lieutenant-Colonel William Raffles Tucker, Royal Engineers, to Harriette Elizabeth (Etta), sixth surviving daughter of the late James Charles Yorke, formerly Captain 5th Dragoon Guards.

On the 12th inst., at the Isle of Orleans, Quebec, Edward Brenton Archibald, son of E. M. Archibald, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General at New York, to Caroline Roberta Mann, daughter of Joseph W. Leaycraft, Esq., of Beauclieu, Isle of Orleans, Quebec.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at the Grand Hotel, Paris, Mary Culshaw, of Liverpool, aged 67 years. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On July 15, on the passage to Sydney from the Fiji Islands, Charles Mayo, Government Medical Officer of Fiji, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, eldest son of the late C. Mayo, Esq., of Winchester, aged 40.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.

Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Samuel Bardsley, Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. J. G. Pilkington, Vicar of St. Mark's, Dalston.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Edgar Jacob, formerly chaplain to Bishop Milman (collections at both times for the Indian Famine Relief Fund).  
St. James's, Whitehall, and Savoy, closed.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins. Pheasant-Shooting begins.  
British Museum closed for a week. National Gallery closed.  
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. G. W. Ussell on Rural Sanitation).  
Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, elections, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
London Hospital College, convocation, 5 p.m.  
Birmingham and Midland Institute, inaugural address by Professor Tyndall, the President, 8 p.m.  
Races: Kelso, Streatham.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2.

New Election of an Alderman for Ward of Cheap.  
Conference of Librarians at the London Institution, 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (three days).  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Mr. Dallin on Rhetoric); and following days.  
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.  
University College, Faculty of Arts and Laws, Introductory Lecture by Professor A. Goodwin, 3 p.m.  
Marlborough Athletic Club.  
Midland Union of Natural History Societies, meeting of council at Birmingham, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

Horticultural Society, Fruit and Floral Committee, 11 a.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sorby on an Improved Method for Distinguishing Axes of Double-Refracting Crystals).  
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
Agricultural Hall, Dairy Show (five days).  
Sanitary Institute Congress, Leamington; address by Dr. B. W. Richardson; exhibition to be opened by the Mayor.  
Royal Caledonian Hunt, Edinburgh.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

International Conference of Librarians; banquet by the Lord Mayor.  
Toxophilite Society: extra target.  
Abergavenny Horse and Agricultural Association: annual exhibition.  
Leicester Races.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.

Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association Show.  
Birkbeck Institution, 8 p.m.: Mr. W. J. Wilson, beginning of course of sixty lectures on Physics (on Fridays).

SATURDAY, Oct. 6.

New Moon, 9.58 p.m.  
Society of Schoolmasters, 2 p.m.  
Royal Dramatic College, meeting at Willis's Rooms (Mr. H. Irving in the chair).  
Thames Sailing Club.  
Athletic Sports: London Athletic Club, Stamford-bridge; Forest School, Walthamstow; and Durham Athletic Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in hours, next morning.		
September	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°				
19	29.986	55.6	50.8	85	9	59.8	53.4	N. NNW. NW.	107	0.080	
20	29.765	48.8	47.1	94	10	54.8	47.0	NW. NNW. N.	64	1.05	
21	29.794	46.4	38.5	76	4	54.2	39.6	N.	164	0.00	
22	29.925	46.9	38.3	74	6	55.3	38.7	N. NNW.	135	0.00	
23	29.892	48.4	43.5	85	5	55.8	42.7	W. NW.	127	0.10	
24	30.068	49.1	39.5	72	7	56.5	42.6	NW. N. NNE.	106	0.00	
25	30.179	45.8	40.5	83	9	54.8	34.8	NNE. W.	53	0.005	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.073	29.790	29.781	29.938	29.885	30.042	30.221
Temperature of Air	..	57.5°	52.3°	49.2°	49.7°	53.2°	53.2°	49.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	..	54.3°	51.0°	44.7°	45.7°	49.7°	48.3°	45.3°
Direction of Wind	..	..	NNW.	NW.	N.	N.	NNW.	NNE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
6	12	6	40	7	14	7	57	8	45	9	38	10	25
h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
6	12	6	40	7	14	7	57	8	45	9	38	10	25

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational scene, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MOORON, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR: Vivid representations of the most important events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.  
Furniture, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

KENNEDY'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND.—GREAT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at Eight. Monday, Oct. 1.—"A NIGHT WITH THE JACOBITES." Wednesday, 3.—"SPECIAL GLEE NIGHT." Friday, 5.—"A NIGHT WITH BURNS." Saturday, 6.—"SELECTIONS FROM PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES." Front Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On MONDAY and during the Week, at Seven, SARAH'S YOUNG MAN; at Eight, ENGLAND IN THE TIME OF CHARLES II.; Messrs. S. Amery, J. Fernandez, W. Terriss, E. F. Edgar, Pennington, A. Glover, H. Colliard, &c.; Meddames Leighton, Gertrude Doré, A. Murray, D'Arcy, and Willis. At 10.45, THE CONSCRIPTION.—Messrs. C. Lauri and F. Sims, Miss Kate Hamilton, &c. Prices from 6d. to 25s. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE. By WILKIE COLLINS. A New Drama. EVERY EVENING at 8.30.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT will Re-open next MONDAY EVENING, for the Season, with A HAPPY BUNGALOW: AT THE SEA-SIDE (first time), by Mr. Corney Grain; and A NIGHT SURPRISE.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

Now ready, THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

The spirit of M. Thiers still speaks with all but supreme authority from the grave in which his remains were so recently deposited. A Document written entirely by his own hand, the first part of which he had revised, and for the revision of the latter part of which he had set apart the very day on which his decease happened, gives to the world the last thoughts of this great Statesman as to the past, present, and future political position of the French Republic. The Paper takes the shape of an address to the ninth arrondissement of Paris, drawn up nominally with a view to the information of his constituents in regard to the issues involved in the pending General Election, but really with the object of enlightening the Electorate of France on the principles to be submitted to its judgment, by means of Universal Suffrage, on Oct. 14 next. It not only puts, with the dignity and accuracy of a great historian whose moral influence intelligent men of all parties in France are proud to recognise, the case of the existing Government and the country with a clearness of arrangement and a force of diction that nullify all possibility of its being misunderstood, but it also suffuses the whole discussion with caustic humour, which can hardly fail of covering both the President of the Republic and his Ministers with ridicule and confusion. Its statements of facts are such as may be borne witness to by every Frenchman of every party. Its logic is keen and irresistible. Almost every sentence of it gleams with patriotism. It is fraught, from beginning to end, with a wisdom and a foresight seldom displayed in an Electoral Document; and it might almost seem to have been written as an answer to Marshal MacMahon's Manifesto, so thoroughly is the drift of that Manifesto anticipated and replied to. Under any circumstances, the tenour of it would make a deep impression upon the French people; but, containing as it does, the last words of a statesman who had rendered himself both by his talents and his achievements dear to France, it is invested with an atmosphere of deep solemnity, giving to it even greater authority at the present moment than, perhaps, even his living voice would have possessed.

The first part of this Address vindicates the character of the late Chamber of Deputies. The circumstances under which it was elected and the great preponderance of public opinion which it represented constituted a not unreasonable ground of apprehension that it might have "made use of reprisals" against the Conservative party, who had been unscrupulously active in pushing Monarchical traditions into the foreground. M. Thiers himself confesses to some misgiving lest this Chamber, the first elected since the institution of the Republic, most of the Deputies elected to which were new men, and as yet little accustomed to the practice of public affairs, might by its conduct increase rather than diminish the difficulties of the situation. In point of fact, however, M. Thiers emphatically confirms the judgment of its illustrious President, M. Grévy, that it had never ceased for a moment, by its prudence, its moderation, and its patriotism, to deserve well of France. In regard to its finances, to its reconstruction of the Army, to its legislation for the Church, to Foreign Affairs, and to the attitude it exhibited towards the Senate, whose preference for a Monarchical form of Government was never concealed, it completely dissipated the apprehensions of Conservative politicians, and made concessions which in England might have been considered so extreme as to imperil the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution. Its memory is vindicated from the attacks which have been made upon it by the readiness with which it waived its own rights "in deference to instincts foreign to its own nature, and to prejudices which it did not share."

The triumphant vindication of the late Chamber of Deputies, however, is but a preliminary and secondary object of this Address. The substance of it is taken up with a demonstration, historical in its form, but almost mathematical in its severity of reasoning, that for France, in her present circumstances, the Republican form of Government is not only better fitted than any other, but is absolutely necessary, to the conservation of order. Monarchy, says M. Thiers, is not possible. It would have, for near or immediate consequence, civil war. He therefore exhorts the nation to solve by the vote of Oct. 14 the question which he says is "the torment of France"—namely, that between the Republic and Monarchy. Having expatiated on this question, he concludes this part of his subject by the following exhortation—"Let us, then, make the Republic the honest, wise, Conservative Republic, which is not impossible; for it began when the interested heirs of the destroyed Monarchies came to agitate it, and to cause mad and criminal threats to resound in our ears. And you, electors, cause these despisers of all truth to understand for the last time, decisively, the truth which will be the result of your vote—'The Nation alone is Sovereign. The Republic is the form of government by means of which its Sovereignty is exerted.'" Or, in other words, "the only wise and useful end to which the Nation should put this crisis may be thus described—National Sovereignty, a Republic, scrupulous legality, freedom of worship, peace."

The effect of this posthumous Address, so far as it has been put in contact with the minds of the French people, is described as having been almost magical. The Government of President MacMahon are taking every means to circumscribe its circulation. They might as well try to grasp water in their fists. They are doing the work of those whom they profess to regard as the enemies of their country. They cannot put the hand of officialism upon the mouth of the deceased Thiers, without rousing in the minds of those who are most favourable to their policy something of a recalcitrant spirit. When will they who have to deal with mankind upon a large scale appreciate the moral of the fabled contest between the Sun and the Wind? It is certain that the suppression of M. Thiers's Address cannot but render the Republicans of France more tenacious of the principles which they hold. It is not quite certain that the attempt may not shake the faith of not a few fair-minded Monarchists. But, however this may be, it undoubtedly serves to define more clearly the issue at stake. Whenever a Government of the day puts itself on the side of illegality, it weakens all the deeper sentiments of patriotism to which it affects to make its appeal. Even if it could succeed in stifling the voice of M. Thiers, as it issues from the tomb, it could only thereby render the message which it was intended to enounce more significant and more potential. It is an experiment which almost all ages of history have condemned as utterly vain, and, for its own purpose, generally mischievous. It will not, we think, succeed in the present instance. It will rather tend to assure a success which might otherwise have been doubtful. The 14th of October is close at hand. Till then, so far as the elections are concerned, M. Thiers still lives, and speaks with redoubled authority.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duke of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. John Barclay, of Greenock, officiated. Her Majesty and the Princess have made various excursions on Deeside, and have driven to Birkhall, the Linn of Quoich, and other picturesque localities. The Duke of Connaught has had good sport deerstalking. The Right Hon. R. A. Cross is the Minister in attendance upon the Queen, and has generally joined the Royal circle at dinner. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Bidulph have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, having been informed by the Lord Mayor on Wednesday that the Indian Famine Relief Fund at the Mansion House exceeded a quarter of a million, caused the following telegram, in reply, to be sent on Thursday morning by the Secretary of State in attendance:—

Balmoral, 9.15 a.m.

I am desired by her Majesty the Queen to thank your Lordship for your telegram stating that the Indian Famine Relief Fund now being raised at the Mansion House already exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and that your Lordship hopes and believes that it will largely increase. Her Majesty feels deeply the readiness with which the sufferings of her people in India have touched the hearts of her people at home.

Her Majesty has commissioned Mr. George H. Park, of Inverness, to make drawings of some of the most picturesque views about Loch Maree, lately visited by the Queen and Princess Beatrice, of which we gave two illustrations last week. Mr. G. H. Park is a son of the late Mr. Patric Park, a sculptor of high merit. Some of Mr. George Park's water-colour drawings and oil paintings were inspected by the Queen during her sojourn in Talladale.

By her Majesty's permission some members of the Social Science Congress came from Aberdeen on Saturday, and visited the grounds of the castle.

The Countess of Erroll has arrived at the castle as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty, and the Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Duchess of Roxburghe and Sir William Jenner have left and Dr. Marshall has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales inspected Sir George Wombwell's home-farm yesterday week, and also planted two trees—Wellingtonia gigantea—as a memorial of his visit to Newburgh Park. He afterwards drove to Coxwold and inspected the church and Shandy Hall. Subsequently the Prince, accompanied by his host and hostess, went to Helmsley, and visited the Earl and Countess of Feversham at Duncombe Park. His Royal Highness was received by the Earl of Feversham at

Helmsley station, where a guard of honour, consisting of the tenth company and the second battalion of North Yorkshire Rifles, was drawn up. The Prince drove to Duncombe and lunched, after which he visited Griff farm to inspect the Earl of Feversham's splendid breed of shorthorns. The Prince planted a silver fir-tree on the garden terrace in commemoration of his visit, and afterwards visited the beautiful ruins of Rivaulx Abbey, and partook of tea in the temple on the terrace. His Royal Highness returned to Newburgh Park in the evening, and left on Saturday morning for London. The Princess of Wales, with her children, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, the previous day from the Isle of Wight. The Prince and Princess went to the Olympic Theatre on Saturday evening, and to the Opéra Comique on Monday evening. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick, left Clarence House on Tuesday for Abergeldie Castle, which was reached on Wednesday afternoon.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, visited Carlisle on Thursday week for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the Cumberland Infirmary, and to open a new viaduct, the construction of which had been rendered necessary through making railway extensions within the city. The Princess and the Marquis of Lorne, who were the guests of the Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., and Mrs. Wyndham, at Isell Hall, arrived in Carlisle at noon by special train, and were received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation and a guard of honour, consisting chiefly of a troop of the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry. A procession having been formed, her Royal Highness drove to the viaduct, and, after a brief ceremony, declared it open. The Princess next proceeded to the infirmary, where she was received by the Bishop and the Dean of Carlisle and other dignitaries, by whom she was conducted over the institution. The bazaar was held in the Victoria Hall, where addresses were presented, after which her Royal Highness declared the bazaar to be open. The Princess was entertained at luncheon by the Mayor, after which she again visited the bazaar, and then returned to Isell Hall. On Saturday her Royal Highness returned to Carlisle and distributed the prizes to the successful students at the School of Art, which ceremony took place in the bazaar. In the Albert Hall, in which the presentations took place, was a statue in terra-cotta of Robin Hood, executed by the Princess and sent as a contribution; it had been announced that it would be disposed of in an art-union; but in the meanwhile it had been purchased by Mr. Howard, of Greystoke Castle, for 200 guineas. It is about two feet in height, and represents the outlaw of Sherwood Forest resting upon the stump of a tree, with an arrow in his right hand, and apparently peering into the forest. The Princess during the day visited the various places of interest in the city. Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne left Isell Hall on Monday for Muncaster Castle, on a visit to Lord Muncaster.

Prince Leopold, who for the last few days has been the guest of Sir Coutts Lindsay at Balcarras, arrived on Tuesday night at Mount Melville, the residence of Mr. J. Whyte Melville, the Convener of Fifeshire.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned to Gloucester House from Homburg and Paris.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended by Baron Both and Captain G. Winsloe, arrived at St. James's Palace from Paris on Saturday last to join the Grand Duchess. In the afternoon his Royal Highness paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer and the Countess Dornberg have joined the company visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

His Excellency Count Schouvaloff has rejoined the Countess at Brighton since visiting the Earl of Derby at Knowsley.

The marriage of the Hon. Richard Bingham, R.N., son of the Earl of Lucan, and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Lady Henry Moore and the late Mr. Henry Cole, of Stoke Lyne, Oxon, was solemnised at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, yesterday. The bride was given away by her half-brother, the Marquis of Drogheda, and was attended by three bridesmaids—Miss Sophy Cole, sister of the bride; the Hon. Lavinia Hardinge and the Hon. Hilda Sturt, nieces of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Thomas Brand, R.N. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. Edward Bligh, cousin of the bride.

#### GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant and Mrs. Grant arrived in Newcastle-on-Tyne from Edinburgh on Thursday week. The Mayor, Sheriff, and a number of Town Councillors were on the platform to receive the General. There were also present Mr. Siemens, the president of the Iron and Steel Institute, and many of the members. The volunteers formed an escort. The party was driven, amid cheers, to the Mansion House. General Grant visited several objects of interest yesterday week, and was presented by the Chamber of Commerce with an address. In replying, General Grant said there ought to be a feeling of amity between Great Britain and America, which were two nations but one people, and he thought that feeling was growing on the side of the Americans. The two States not only ought to be at peace with each other, but they ought to strive to keep the peace in all the world besides. General Grant was also presented with addresses by the Corporations of Jarrow and Tynemouth. On Saturday General Grant was presented at the Mansion House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, with an address from the Corporation of Gateshead. He afterwards visited Sir William Armstrong's works. A gathering of the trade and other societies of Northumberland and Durham took place on Newcastle Town Moor on Saturday afternoon. There was a procession with bands, banners, and trade devices. A large number of people lined the streets and accompanied the processionists to the moor, where it was estimated that 40,000 or 50,000 people were assembled. Mr. T. Burt, M.P., presented an address to General Grant, who briefly replied. In the evening General Grant was entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle.

At noon on Monday General Grant arrived at Sunderland, and was received by the Mayor, Mr. Samuel Storey, Mr. Burt, M.P., Mr. Gourley, M.P., and others. The day was observed as a general holiday. Thousands of members of the trade and friendly societies walked in procession, with bands and banners. Shortly after one o'clock the Mayor laid the foundation-stone of a free library and museum, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The General was presented with an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and another address by the trade and friendly societies.

On arriving at Sheffield last Wednesday General Grant was received at the station by the Mayor and Corporation. A procession was then formed to the Cutlers' Hall, where congratulatory addresses were presented by the Cutlers' Company and the Chamber of Commerce. General Grant briefly replied, and afterwards held a reception.

#### THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

The Turkish defence of Plevna, maintained with extraordinary fortitude and skill by Osman Pasha and his indomitable army since the first week of September, has obtained substantial reinforcements of men and stores, by the safe arrival of Chefket Pasha, with 16,000 troops and a long train of waggons, which entered Plevna on Sunday last. They came by road west of Plevna, through Orkhanieh, from Sophia. The Russian attack on Plevna has settled into a siege. Since the day when General Skobelev was driven from the redoubts he had captured, there has been no fighting of serious consequence. The Roumanians, however, have persisted in making fresh attempts against the second Grivitza redoubt. They are now only eighty yards from it, the distance between the two redoubts being about 250 yards. It is expected that the assault against it will be made in two or three days. The Roumanian fighting spirit and endurance of hardships are admirable. This redoubt taken, there is another about half a mile distant; then two or three intrenched camps along the northern ridge, whose western termination is the elevated position of Olizitza, overhanging the River Vid. The Turks are not pushing counter-saps, and if the assault be delivered with resolution the redoubt should certainly fall. It is stated on good authority that the total losses of the Russians and Roumanians during the recent operations before Plevna exceed 25,000 men killed and wounded.

We have received from Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist, Sketches of the positions and operations before Plevna, which will be published in our next.

Of the three infantry divisions of the Russian Guard which have reached Biela two have been dispatched to Plevna, and the third is proceeding towards the Jantra. Nearly the whole of the cavalry of the Guard are destined for Timova. Continuous rain has hindered military operations.

There is a rumour that on Tuesday last the Russian centre attacked Plevna, but was repulsed with the loss of four guns and over 7000 men. No official confirmation of this news has as yet been received. It appears that when the leader of the Turkish relieving forces last week reached Dibnik, a village in the middle of the plain westward of Plevna, Osman Pasha sent twelve battalions to operate in conjunction with him. They beat back the intercepting detachments of the Russians, who were between both fires, and inflicted severe loss on them. It is believed impossible now for the Russians to effect anything advantageous before Plevna.

The army of the Czarevitch has fortified its position on the Jantra, near Biela, and its communications with Sistova, and with the bridge over the Danube. It has had to fight Mahomet Ali Pasha between the Jantra and the Lom. Yesterday week the Turkish Commander-in-Chief made a reconnaissance all along the Russian position on a line of hills east of Verboka, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched. The impetuosity of the Turkish troops forced on an action, though inadequate in numbers to the task of dislodging the enemy. Three battalions in the centre attempted to carry the enemy's positions by assault. An offensive movement was made against the Russian left at Verboka, which succeeded in drawing off attention from those in the centre, who had carried the lower line of trenches and approached within 400 yards of the upper line on the edge of the scarp, which was below their batteries on the crest of the ridge. Being unsupported, the centre was unable to effect more than this, but it held its ground, though under a heavy fire. The movement against the Russian right developed a strong defence; after which the troops were drawn out of action. The attack made on the Russian left, having effected its object, ceased at nightfall, and towards midnight the troops in the centre were withdrawn from the ground they held. The Turks engaged were ten battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery in position at Tcherkovna, and one with the attacking force. The Russian force consisted of the infantry of the Thirty-second Division and a body of cavalry, with twenty-four guns in position. The losses on both sides must have been heavy, for the Russians fought with more determination than usual, while the Turks surpassed them in bravery, having advanced in small numbers against an enemy strongly intrenched. Next morning saw the Turkish troop on their return to the previous day's scene of action, ready to retake the ground they had reluctantly given up.

Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist with this Turkish army on the Lom, has sent us sketches of its recent actions, which will appear in our next publication.

A Turkish detachment has occupied a rather strong position on Roumanian territory facing Silistria, and covered by the guns of that fortress. The Turks intend making an attempt to cut the railway communication between Galatz and Bucharest, and are now engaged in fortifying the bridge connecting the Turkish shore at Silistria with the island opposite.

A Turkish despatch from Asia Minor announces that on the 19th inst. six battalions of infantry, with twelve guns from the Russian camp at Igdyr, threatened the position held by Mustapha Pasha at Halkali, south of the former place. The Russians were repulsed with the loss of many killed, and fell back to their intrenchments. We give some illustrations of the fighting near Kars on the 18th and 25th ult., from sketches by Mr. J. Bell, our Special Artist; and several more will be engraved for our next.

#### THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The Mansion House Fund, to relieve a portion of the vast and dire suffering that prevails in Madras and Southern India, from the want of food caused by a general failure of the grain crops in two or three successive years, has nearly reached the amount of a quarter of a million sterling; and the sum of £200,000 has been sent to Madras for that benevolent purpose. This lamentable occurrence has reminded many persons acquainted with India of the insufficient means of artificial irrigation, by canals, tanks, and wells, and by wheels for raising and diffusing water, in some of the districts where the crops have failed, and the people are now most severely distressed from the effects of drought. We learn that these wheels can be made for about six to ten rupees each, and the well may be sunk 60 ft. for as many shillings, which will supply water to irrigate enough land to provide for twenty people. The larger wheels, driven by oxen, will cover several acres with water, producing large crops of grain three times a year, and in some cases four times a year. In the Punjab the natives make the earthen pots, the straw ropes, and the wheels of hard wood, and put up the whole thing without as much iron as one nail. The well is lined with a thick rope of straw, pinned together with double-pointed pegs of bamboo, and sinks down as the sand is dug up below it. This lasts for a year, if necessary, when a brick lining can be put inside; this, however, is seldom done to wells less than 6 ft. diameter. Our illustration is from a sketch by Mr. John Calvert, an old resident in India, and author of "The Kulu Valley."

Mr. Wyld has issued a Map of India showing the Famine Districts of 1860-1, 1865-6, 1873-4, and 1877.

#### THE RUSSIAN GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

In the judgment of experienced military men, spectators of the Russian campaign in Bulgaria, General Skobelev, though but thirty-two years of age, is the only commanding officer who has yet shown any considerable degree of ability, with so much energy and enterprise as cannot be surpassed. His achievements in the capture of Lovcha, performed jointly with Prince Imeritinsky, and more recently, on the 11th inst., in the storming of two of the redoubts at Plevna, which would not have been retaken by Osman Pasha, on the next day, but that General Skobelev was denied the reinforcements he wanted to hold that which he had fairly won, seem to be the only brilliant deeds of arms hitherto recorded on the Russian side. The Emperor Alexander has received him with high honours, and promoted him from Major-General to the rank of Lieutenant-General. At the outset of this campaign, he commanded a brigade of Cossack horsemen, but was soon appointed to the General Staff. He speaks English perfectly, and the Special Correspondents both of the *Times* and of the *Daily News* have repeatedly acknowledged his frank and courteous behaviour towards them. In giving the portrait of General Skobelev, we may as well quote what one of those writers has said of him personally:—

"Major-General Skobelev is a character—one of the most striking men I have ever met; he is a son of Lieutenant-General Skobelev, of the Russian army, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. In Khokand, where everything was considered in a critical state, young Skobelev was left to cover the retreat of the army with five battalions and twenty guns. His elders in rank and years had selected him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe; but he did not fancy this situation of affairs, attacked the enemy (numbering forty battalions) in the night, threw them into a panic, and utterly routed them, remaining master of the province. For this he was made a Major-General at thirty-one, and became the object of much envy and calumny at the hands of the officers whose heads he had passed over. At the recent battle of Plevna he had his brigade of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry, the latter numbering about 700 men. Three hundred and forty of this battalion fell in the desperate contest, 170 of them being killed outright; unsupported, the remnant were compelled to fall back; but they retreated in good order, bringing away all the wounded, and actually left the deadly line of battle singing one of their wild but very melodious mountain airs. A Major-General, young, tall, and handsome, Skobelev is the ideal of a *beau sabreur* of the old Murat type. Brave almost to recklessness, yet possessing a certain shrewd aptitude for estimating chances and the strength of positions, he will make his mark in this campaign should his carelessness of personal danger not bring him some fatal bullet;—he has already been wounded six times during his career."

Our Portrait of General Skobelev is copied from a photograph by Bergamasco, of St. Petersburg.

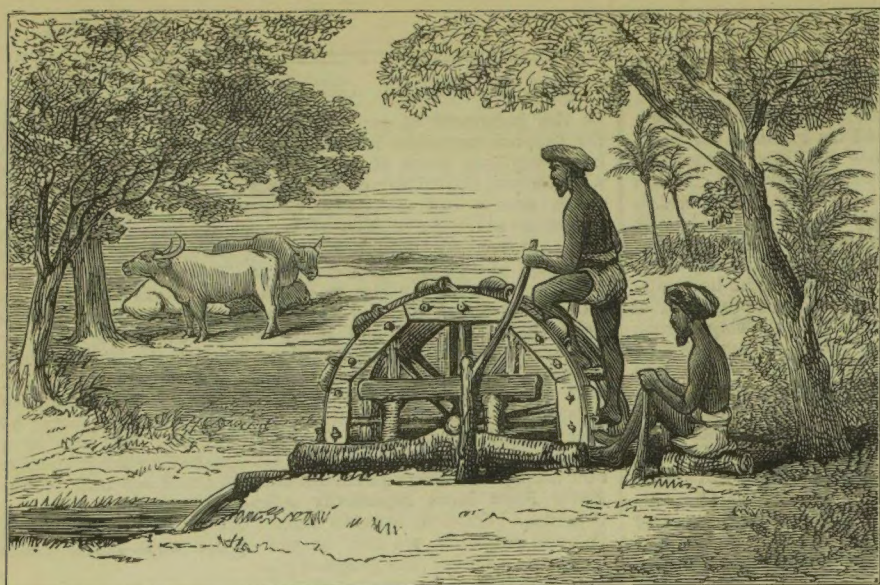
#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Under the fostering care of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Houldsworth, and other prominent northern sportsmen, racing in Scotland is making great headway, and the three days' meeting which was held at Ayr last week was a decided success in every way. Dalham (8 st. 10 lb.) was backed against the field for the Ayrshire Handicap, and the united exertions of Webb and F. Archer landed him a clever winner. Mindful of the old horse's vagaries at the post in the Brighton Stakes, Archer was in attendance at the start with a formidable whip, and so well did he second the exertions of Webb, who rode the rogue, that he got well off at the first attempt, and had matters pretty much his own way. The crushing weight of 9 st. 9 lb., however, proved quite too much for him in the Ayr Gold Cup on the following day, which fell to Mr. Houldsworth, by the aid of Ivy (5 st. 12 lb.), whose victory was, naturally, wonderfully popular. There were two very good days' sport at Alexandra Palace at the end of last week. The course has been greatly improved by some judicious alterations and additions, and capital fields started for most of the events. Nothing that occurred, however, needs special comment, and we may safely pass over the small gatherings at Chelmsford, Lichfield, and Kingsbury.

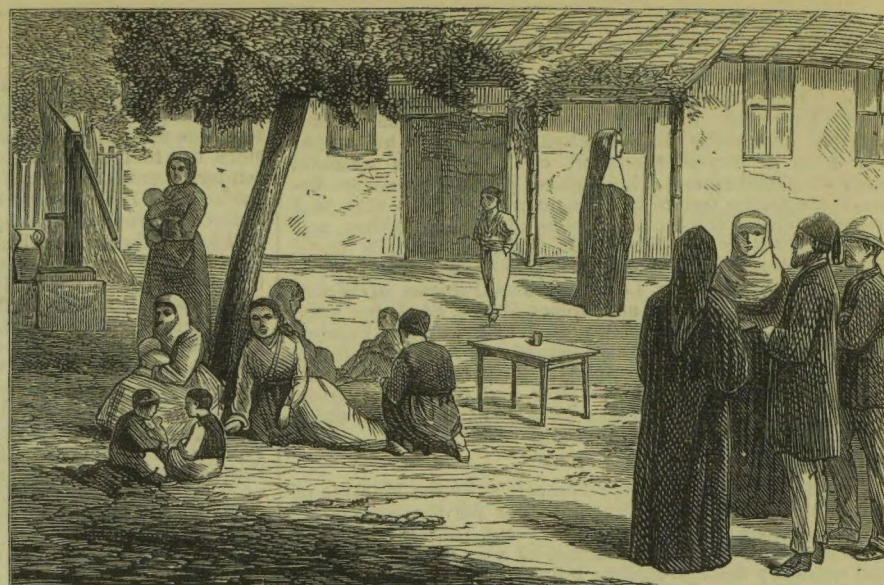
A most interesting First October Meeting began at Newmarket on Tuesday, and the two days' racing that have taken place at the time of writing have already produced several important changes in the Cesarewitch betting. To begin with, Hilarious made such a rare fight with Thunderstone in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes that his position has been decidedly strengthened. Then Augusta fairly cantered away from Great Tom and Footstep over the D.I., and, as a natural result, Great Tom has retired to long odds, while Balagny, who is handicapped to receive 22 lb. from Augusta, and is said to be her superior at level weights, has been firmly established at the head of affairs, notwithstanding the fact that those who prefer public form to private trials will not have the colt at any price, but prefer to pin their faith to the filly. A capital field of twenty-two came out for the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, but betting did not take a very wide range, Ernest (7 st. 11 lb.) starting such a hot favourite that speculation was almost paralysed. The favourite got away badly, and was never really formidable, and, though Polly Perkins (7 st. 4 lb.) appeared to be winning easily until the ascent for home was reached, she then tired to nothing, and could only finish a poor second to Mandarin (8 st. 7 lb.), Bay Athol (7 st. 6 lb.) being third. Shortly after this Lord Falmouth and Archer had a rare innings, as Redwing defeated Flashman and two others for the Boscawen Stakes, Jeannette walked over for the Buckenham Stakes, and Hydromel, a dark son of Parmesan—Niké, finished with rare gameness in the Hopeful Stakes, and managed to get home half a length in front of the Emily filly.

The sport on Wednesday was by no means so good as on the preceding day; still, there were one or two races that may have considerable bearing on the future. Lady Golightly, after being prepared for the fray, did not antagonise St. Christophe in a Triennial Stakes, run across the Flat; so, of course, long odds were laid upon him. It is quite clear, however, that he requires a far greater distance than this easy mile and a quarter to display his best form, and he had to be fairly ridden out to beat the moderate Briglia by a neck. It was anticipated that this slovenly performance would have the effect of depressing Balagny, a stable-companion of St. Christophe, in the Cesarewitch quotations; but this did not prove to be the case. Mourle, another French horse, cantered away from King Ban, one of Lord Falmouth's long string of two-year-olds, in the Granby Stakes; and the latter, who, for a wonder, appears to be very moderate, pulled up lame.

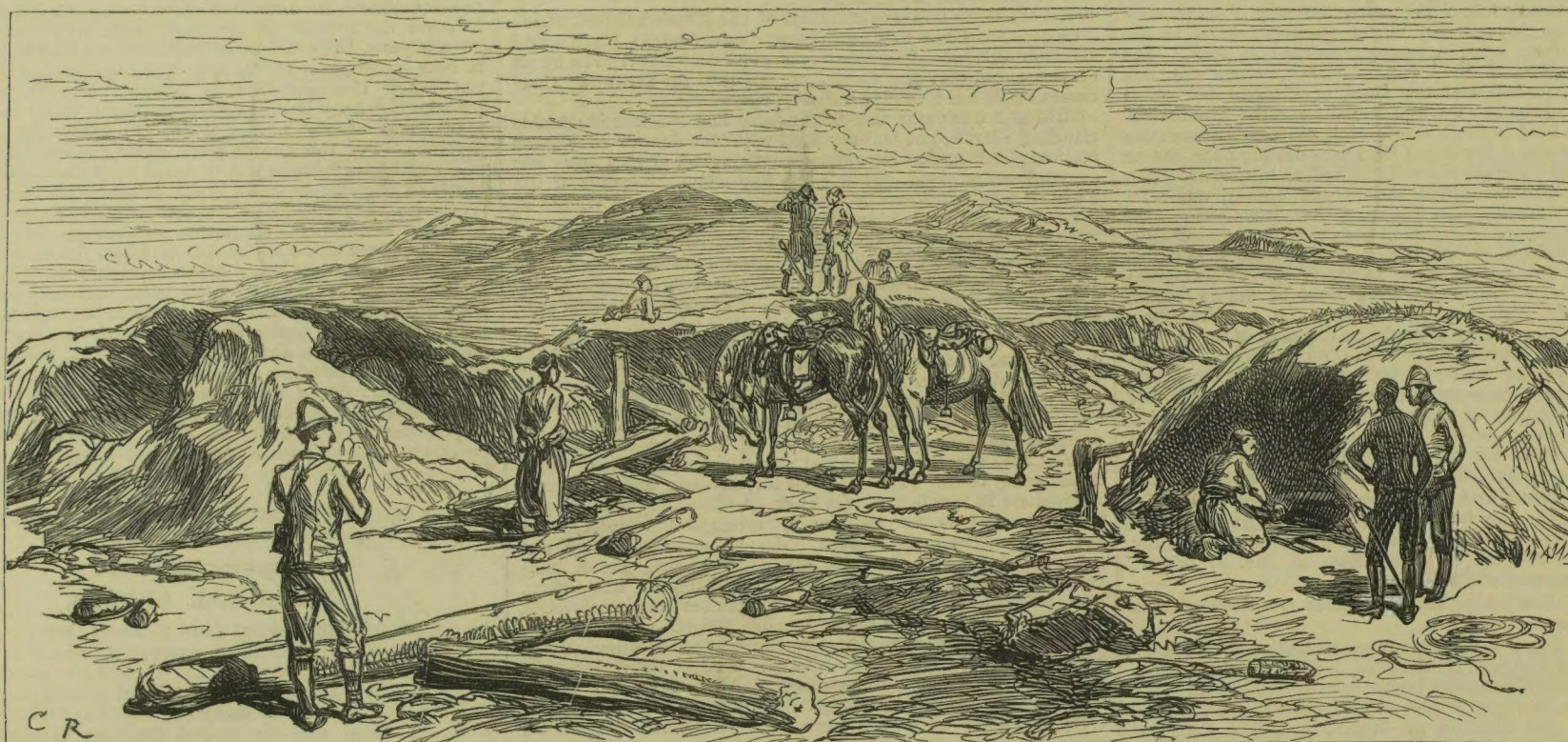
William Gale is toiling on manfully at his colossal feat of walking 1500 miles in 1000 hours. At the time of writing he has walked 1167 miles in 778 hours, and there seems every probability that he will be successful in the attempt.



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: MODE OF PUMPING UP WATER IN THE PUNJAUB.



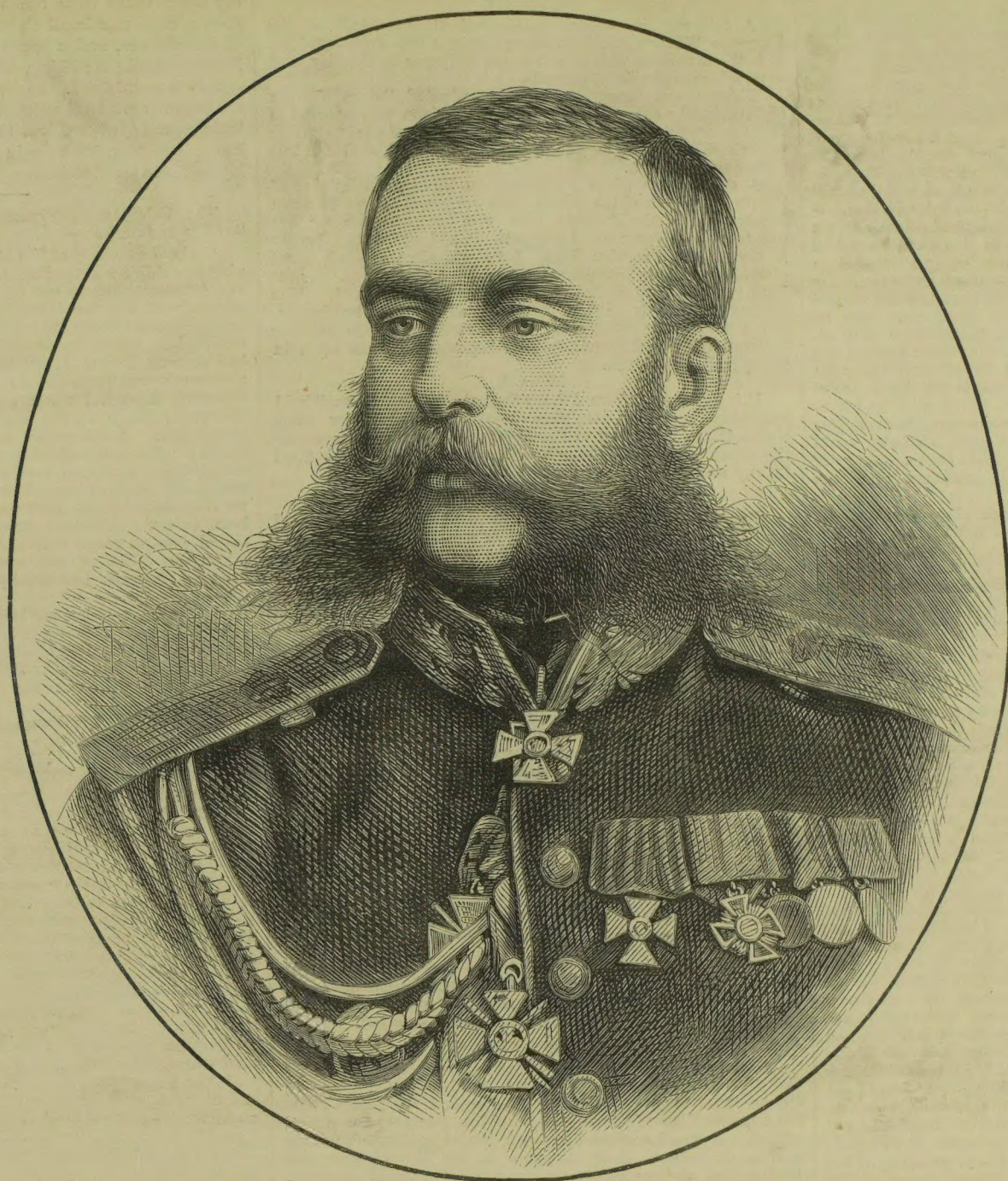
THE WAR: HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT KARAGHATSCH.



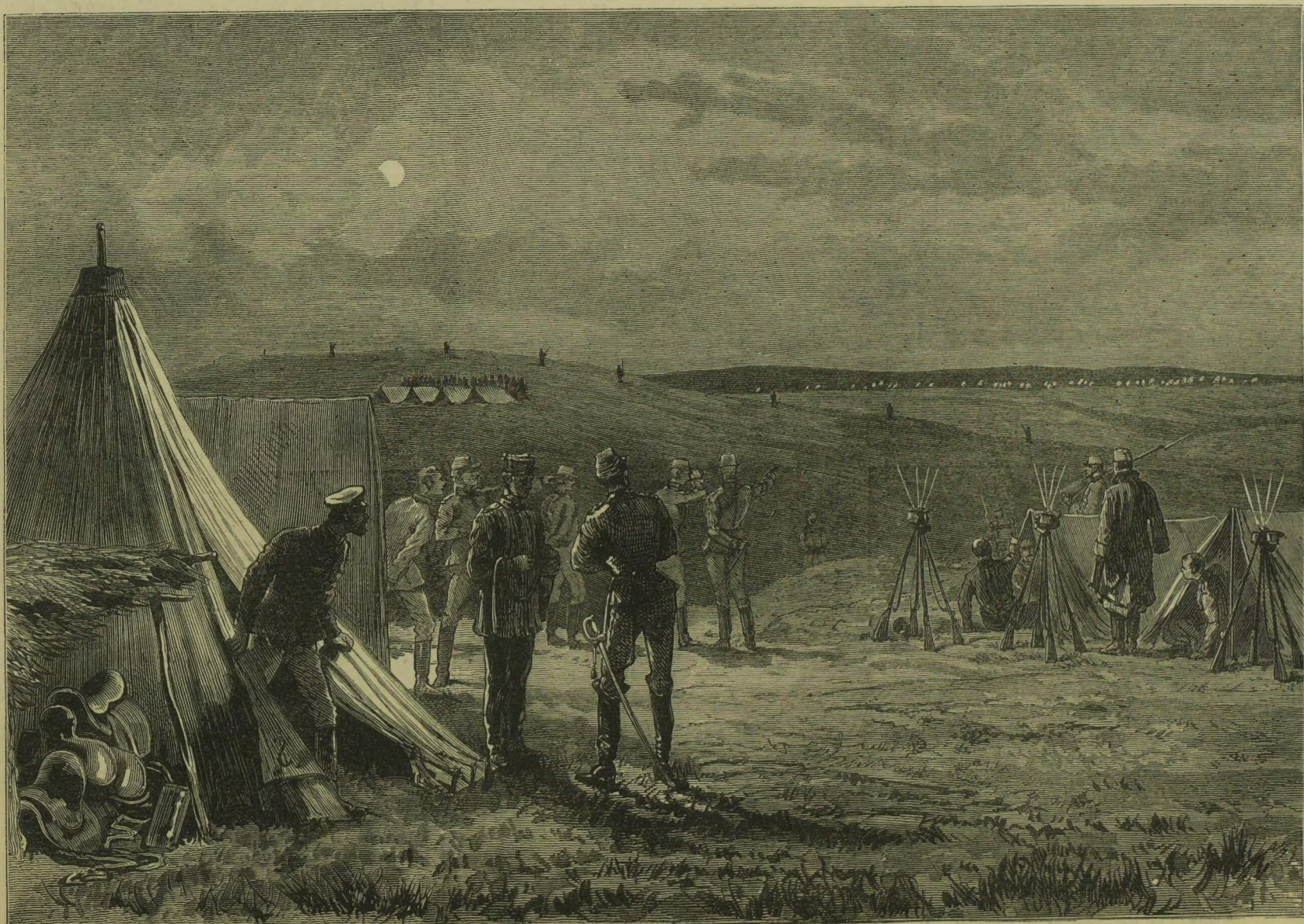
THE WAR: A VISIT TO THE RUSSIAN BATTERIES AFTER THE SIEGE OF KARS.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



GENERAL SIR A. KEMBALL AND LIEUTENANT M'DOUGALL AT THE BATTLE OF JAHNILAR.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SKOBELEFF, OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.



THE WAR: NIGHT ATTACK ON A ROUMANIAN OUTPOST AT RUBEN, BEFORE PLEVNA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris on Monday from his château of La Forêt.

The leading topic of comment and conversation in Paris this week has been the Manifesto of the late M. Thiers, which was issued on Monday. It was addressed to the electors of the ninth arrondissement. The Manifesto was entirely written by M. Thiers, but he only revised the first portion. The document is published without any modification. It explains in the plainest language the well-known ideas of M. Thiers. In the first place, he justifies the Chamber lately dissolved, and praises the moderation and wisdom displayed by the members in their proceedings. He points out that the Chamber did not deserve the reproach of Radicalism, and explains that the reason of his preference for a Republican form of Government was in consequence of the impossibility of establishing a Monarchy. M. Thiers then goes on to describe the actual situation of affairs as intolerable, there being a Republican form of Constitution with an anti-Republican personnel. He says that the Republic is the Government necessary for France with all men desirous of making her prosperous, and he strongly protests against the authors of the crisis of May 16. M. Thiers proclaims the sovereignty of the nation against the recent dissolution, a power which can be enforced solely by the Republic. To contravene this principle will be a case of usurpation, and he insists upon freedom of election and freedom of the press. In conclusion, he sums up his principles thus:—Sovereignty of the National Republic, liberty, scrupulous legality, liberty of worship, and peace. A brief explanatory note from M. Mignet is published with the Manifesto.

The second trial of M. Gambetta took place on Saturday. M. Allon, his counsel, argued that the tribunal was incompetent, but the Court rejected the plea, and confirmed the sentence pronounced at the first trial. The final sentence on M. Gambetta cannot, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, after all the legal means of delaying it have been exhausted, be delivered till Nov. 22—that is to say, a fortnight after the opening of the Session.

Official decrees issued last Saturday fix the elections for Oct. 14, the second ballots for Oct. 28, and the meeting of the new Chamber, as well as the Senate, for Nov. 7. The Minister of Justice has followed up these decrees by a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux, in which he reminds them of the chief regulations as to electioneering. He mentions among these the right of a judicial or administrative official present at any meeting to order it to disperse, as also a liability for delivering an illegal speech. He directs that electoral circulars and placards must bear the individual signature of the candidate, and says that all declarations of policy will be carefully read, in order not to allow the publication of outrages against the Chief of the State, violent language, menaces, or falsehoods. The Ministers held a Council last Tuesday for the purpose of finally settling the Government candidatures in those electoral districts for which candidates have not yet been provided, and particularly in certain arrondissements of Paris. At a meeting of Republican Senators on Tuesday evening it was resolved that the manifesto to be issued by the Left parties in the Senate should be published a few days before the commencement of the elections. The Committee of the Right have issued an electoral appeal, in which they call on all friends of order to unite for the overthrow of Radicalism. M. de Marcère, who was at one time Minister of the Interior of Marshal MacMahon, has issued an address to his constituents in which he says that the whole policy of the Government is hostile to the Republic, and it is for the country to say whether this state of things is to last. The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, speaking of the coming elections, says no idea can be formed abroad of the bitterness already arising between the political parties. They are like two hostile nations confronting each other and ready to come to blows.

It is formally announced that M. Jules Grévy has consented to become the candidate for the ninth arrondissement of Paris, in place of M. Thiers.

Mayors, Town Councillors, Freemasons, and newspaper proprietors continue to be summarily punished.

M. Le Verrier, the eminent astronomer, died on Sunday morning. His share in the discovery of the planet Neptune was only a marked incident in the course of prolonged investigations, which involved immense labour and were of high practical value. The learned societies of England have happily been forward in showing their appreciation of his merits. He was born on March 11, 1811, and was consequently in his sixty-seventh year. He became director of the Paris Observatory in 1854, but was dismissed by a decree of the Imperial Government at the commencement of 1870. In 1873 he was reinstated in the office at the instance of M. Thiers. M. Le Verrier was buried on Tuesday at Mont Parnasse. Amongst the pallbearers was Dr. Hind, who made a speech at the grave in the name of the English savants.

## ITALY.

The Parliament will, it is expected, be convoked this year in the middle of October, several weeks earlier than usual. The King is expected at Rome on the 15th. All the Ministers except two, who are ill, are now at Rome.

At the Consistory yesterday week the Pope proclaimed Cardinal Pecci Camerlengo, gave the hat to Cardinal Garcia, and appointed twenty-four Bishops. On Wednesday his Holiness received a deputation of Italian physicians, and, in reply to their address, urged upon them the necessity of combating the materialistic tendencies which were invading society. The health of his Holiness is good.

## SPAIN.

All the members of the Royal family, including the Infantas of Montpensier and their daughters, went on Sunday to the Escorial, on a visit to the Queen-Mother, for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Princess Mercedes.

Vice-Admiral Pavia has been appointed Minister of Marine.

## HOLLAND.

The Budget for 1878 was submitted to the Second Chamber on Monday. The Minister of Finance estimated the total expenditure at 121,000,000 fl., and the revenue at 113,700,000 fl. The anticipated deficit of 7,300,000 fl. depends mainly upon the charges incurred by the war in Atcheen, which in 1876 cost 26,500,000 fl., and will probably cost as much in 1877. This charge will, however, be diminished should it prove possible to reduce the number of troops employed. The Minister thought that the eventual deficit could be covered by the issue of Treasury notes, and said he did not regard the financial condition of the country as unfavourable. The revenue from the taxes was increasing, and the possible deficit might be considered due to temporary causes and to the wish of the Government to continue the public works now in hand, such as the construction of railways and the completion of the defensive system of the kingdom. The Minister will propose several reforms in the taxation.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted on Tuesday, by 44 against 28 votes, the paragraph of the address in reply to

the speech from the throne containing the declaration that the Chamber and the Government are not at one on the education question. This is regarded as a vote of want of confidence.

## GERMANY.

A telegram announces the arrival at Darmstadt of the Emperor William, with the Crown Prince and Count Moltke. It is the first state visit of a German Emperor to the city, and everywhere enthusiasm prevails.

The autumn manoeuvres having terminated, Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will proceed to Bonn to continue his studies at the university of that town.

Prince Bismarck, with his two sons, arrived at Berlin last Saturday afternoon.

A dinner was given at Berlin on Sunday in honour of Signor Crispi, at which about sixty members of the German Reichstag and the Prussian Diet were present. Among the guests were Herr von Bennigsen, President of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, Herr Schultze-Delitsch, and several gentlemen connected with art and science. Count Launay, the Italian Ambassador, was also present. The banquet, which is said to have passed off most brilliantly, lasted until after midnight. The friendly relations existing between Italy and Germany were repeatedly dwelt upon in the speeches delivered.

## GREECE.

It is announced from Athens that at a Cabinet Council held yesterday week the Ministers resolved to withdraw their resignations. The post of President of the Council, vacant by the death of Admiral Canaris, will not, it is stated, be filled by any member of the present Ministry.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes has returned to Washington, well pleased with the Southern tour, and speaks warmly of the tone and temper of the people, and of the hospitable welcome he everywhere received.

At the Convention of the New Jersey Republicans resolutions were passed giving a qualified support to the policy pursued by President Hayes in regard to the South, and also to the question of reform, while, at the same time, the resolutions recognise the President's sincerity of purpose.

A fire occurred on Monday at Washington, by which the west and north upper halls of the Patent Office building were destroyed. The telegram reporting the disaster says:—"A large quantity of models, the number of which is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000, were consumed by the flames. Many of them had been stored as rejected models. The loss includes models of some of the most important inventions extant and a number of valuable records pertaining thereto. Drawings and records of a great many models, being in a lower story, were saved. All offices subordinate to the department of the Secretary of the Interior, except the Pension Office, were located in the building. Their documents were saved, but in such a confused state that business will be seriously interfered with. Many of the lower rooms were flooded. The fire originated in the south-west corner of the building, and is believed to have been accidental."

Chattanooga has been visited by a severe flood, caused by heavy rains. It has swept away the entire crops, including the cotton crop in the valley of the Blackwarrior, Alabama. It is estimated that 30,000 bales have been destroyed.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

Advices received from Cape Town to the 4th inst. state that the disturbances on the border have quieted down. No troops, therefore, will be sent to the frontier. Sir Bartle Frere has reached King Williamstown, also the secretary for native affairs. A proclamation has been issued calling upon the natives to submit their disputes to the Government and stating that whoever breaks the peace will be called to account. The Galekas and Fingoes have retired, and things are settling into their usual course. Sir Bartle continues his journey through Transkei. There is a severe drought in the midland districts, and a loss of stock.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated the 21st inst., announces that the Ministry of New South Wales have resigned in consequence of their having been defeated in the Legislative Assembly on a question of supply.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived at Pernambuco on Thursday week by the mail-steamers Orénoque.

A telegram from Nagasaki states that the insurrection in Japan has been suppressed and its leaders killed.

The vessel containing Cleopatra's Needle left Alexandria yesterday week for England, in tow of the steamer Olga.

The Liebig Memorial subscription list is closed; and £5750 has been collected for a statue to be erected at Munich, and £1200 for that which will be placed in Giessen.

Mr. W. C. Sargeant, C.M.G., Crown Agent for the Colonies, has been selected by Lord Carnarvon to proceed on a special mission to the Transvaal in order to inquire into and report upon the liabilities and financial condition of the province, and to assist in organising the civil establishments.

The *Standard* has news that King Gélélé of Dahomey has expressed a wish to send an embassy to England, that he may learn, through his own representatives, something of the manners and customs of a country with which he has recently entered into a treaty, and that he may form an idea as to England's power and greatness.

The *Daily News* has intelligence from its correspondent at Alexandria that Colonel Gordon is on his way to the coast, having completely quelled the rebellion in Darfur. King John and Menelek were at Gondar. The latter has paid the former an indemnity in good ivory for the recent trouble. Menelek promises to be quiet, and remains ruler of Shoa. The Abyssinian chiefs demanded and received from the Egyptians all fugitives at Sennait. They also exacted around Massowa the taxes due to the Egyptians. From Zoola information has been received of an Egyptian officer and his men who were collecting taxes being fired on. Several were killed.

Messrs. W. S. Weekes and Co. dispatched from Plymouth on the 20th inst. Messrs. George Thompson, jun., and Co.'s ship *Pericles*, 1598 tons register, Captain James Largie, for Sydney, New South Wales, with Government emigrants. She takes out 74 married couples, 129 single men, 79 single women, 70 boys, 52 girls, and 16 infants; making a total of 494 souls, the whole of whom are under the medical charge of Dr. James Smith. The *Pericles* is a new ship, built at Aberdeen, this being her first voyage. She is especially fitted for the passenger trade, having between decks 8 ft. high, and being supplied with all modern appliances for the security of those on board and for ensuring a safe and prosperous passage. She was fitted for her first voyage under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Speed Andrews, R.N., the dispatching officer to the New South Wales Government.—The Agent-General for Queensland has received a telegram announcing the safe arrival at Brisbane of the *Windsor Castle* on the 18th inst.

## THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The prospect of India's future continues to brighten, or at any rate to be less gloomy. A telegram has been received at the India Office from the Viceroy, dated Sept. 23, reporting good general rain in all the districts of Madras, except parts of Coimbatore, and a small part of Salem, Tinnevely, and Madura; tanks are filling, and the crops reviving. The grain supply is maintained. In Bombay and Mysore the prospects are improving. In the North-West Provinces there has been little rain anywhere, and the autumn crop is almost lost. There has been no rain in the Central India States. In Hyderabad there has been good rain everywhere.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday as follows:—

"The dark cloud of the Madras Famine is at length beginning to exhibit a silver lining. The news of last week is good, and future prospects are hopeful. Plentiful rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts, agricultural work is active, and the crops are making rapid progress. The number during last month in the relief camps of the town of Madras has decreased from 14,000 to 5000. The daily average of the past week was from 500 to about 40. People are rapidly deserting the relief works and hurrying away to their homes. The relief camps up the country are not yet thinned in a like proportion. A few weeks, however, will make a marked difference in the panic-stricken people, who had been reduced to so starving a condition previous to admission that considerable time must elapse before they are able to work. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned; but vast numbers of those who survive the actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition, the effect of rain and cold nights. Private charity, however, is most beneficially applied towards ameliorating their condition."

"A public meeting was held here on Friday last for the purpose of raising subscriptions. Mr. Justice Jackson presided, and it was influentially attended. Certain resolutions were passed, and a subscription-list has since been opened. The Maharajah of Burdwan has subscribed 10,000 rupees to the famine distressed."

"The Viceroy left Bangalore on Friday morning, and met en route the Duke of Buckingham and General Kennedy, who accompanied him to Vellore, and settled in conference the future famine policy. The Viceroy was to have made a public entry into Poonah yesterday, and leave for Simla to-day. All friction between the two Governments has, apparently, been quite removed, and they are now acting together in complete accord with the following alleged important results:—Uniform relief wages, food rates unsupervised, relief kitchens closed, petty local relief works stopped, and large numbers draughted to work on the railway embankment between Mysore and Bangalore. The strength of the people is so reduced that possibly the call for hard work may prove destructive; but the officials are enjoined that enfeebled persons are to have special consideration, and they will probably be further vested with large powers and ample discretion."

"At a public banquet given by the Maharajah of Mysore, the Viceroy, in the course of a speech, said the Angel of Destruction was busy in their midst, but thank God! not unaccompanied by the Angel of Hope."

"The Viceroy has promised the coffee-planters of Wynaad and Coorg a grant of money for the unification of the coffee districts under the Madras Government."

By a special telegram from Madras, dated the 23rd inst., to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, we learn that the labourers in Mysore are flocking from the famine camps to the relief works. Under the system recently established by the Viceroy, the inmates in the Bangalore relief kitchens had fallen from 30,000 to 13,000 by last Thursday. The greatest care is taken by the officers in charge of relief works to provide special treatment for those who come on the works in an enfeebled state of body. Hence the successful results in so short a time. The general condition of Mysore is improving, but recovery from the famine cannot be hoped for before next spring; and the province will suffer for years from its effects.

## THE RELIEF FUND AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The following were the principal sums received on the 21st inst. from the provincial towns—namely, Leeds, second instalment, £1700; Dublin, ninth instalment, £500; Wolverhampton, fourth instalment, £300; Newton Abbot, £250; Northampton, second instalment, £250; Torquay, second contribution, £250; Dudley, £250; Stamford (including £50 from the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter), £200; Runcorn, £200; Lewes, third instalment, £300; Newbury, second instalment, £100; Buckingham, £150; Portsmouth, third instalment, £200; Macclesfield, £400; Scarborough, third instalment, £125; Portland, £116; Penzance, £100; Newcastle-under-Lyme, £100; Carlisle, £100; Stourbridge, second donation, £100. A Warwickshire lady sent, under the initials M. G., £400. Among the church collections were the following:—St. Mary Magdalene and St. Matthias, Richmond, Surrey, £105; St. Matthew's, Croydon, £121.

Yesterday week over £12,000 was received, that being the largest amount paid in in one day since the opening of the fund. The principal contributions from towns were the following:—Hull, £1500; Perth, £750; Stockport, £750; Nottingham (second instalment), £700; Sunderland (second instalment), £700; Belfast (additional) £500; Dover (second instalment), £200; Teignmouth, £200; Dewsbury, £200; Shrewsbury (making £1000 in all), £150; Bodmin, £121 15s.; Sittingbourne, £100; Ludlow, £100; Barnsley, £400; Exmouth, £250; Daventry, £100; Tamworth, £100; Southampton (eighth instalment), £100; Denbigh, £100. The Company of Mercers contributed £1000; the readers of the *Christian* newspaper, £519 14s. 6d.; Messrs. Somes and Co., £150; the Marquis of Northampton, £100; S. G., £100; Messrs. Lucas, Micholles, and Co., £100.

During Saturday last the following additional contributions from provincial cities and towns were received:—Sheffield, £2500; Bristol, £1000; Exeter, £500; Wakefield, £500; Halifax, £500; Ipswich, £200; Boston, £200; Coupar-Angus, £100; Tipton, £100; Stoke-on-Trent, £100; Devonport, £100; Colchester, £100. A tenth instalment of £500 from Dublin was also paid in. Messrs. Mackinnon and Co. subscribed a further sum of £105, making in all £365; the Haberdashers' Company, £100; G. T., £100; the Cheshire Grand Lodge of Freemasons, £100. At Jersey, Mr. C. W. Robin collected nearly £200. Among the church and chapel collections paid in was—Earley Church, Reading, £142.

The Lord Mayor has received a telegram from the local committee at Madras, dated last Saturday, giving particulars as to the condition of the famine districts. At a meeting of the executive committee on Monday, after the reading of this telegram, it was resolved to send a further sum of £45,000 to India, making £200,000 in all. It was stated that telegrams

had been sent, in the name of the Lord Mayor and the committee, to the Mayors of Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, Perth, and Hobart Town, asking their assistance in raising funds in the colonies. A telegraphic communication was received stating that the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice) and her husband were deeply moved by the sad reports from the Queen's Eastern dominions, and forwarding a cheque for £50. The principal contributions from the provinces were—The county of Warwick (second instalment), £1000; Plymouth (second donation), £500; Whitby, £400; Penrith (second instalment), £350; Norwich (fourth instalment), £300; Nottingham (third instalment), £300; Falmouth and neighbourhood, £175; Hertford, £100; Carnarvon, £100; Dorchester, £100; Burslem, £100; Winchester (second donation), £100; Newport, Monmouthshire, £100; Taunton (fifth instalment), £100; Maidstone (fifth instalment), £100; Stockton, £300. Sir John Kelk subscribed £100. Among the church and chapel collections received were the following:—Christ Church, Surbiton, £132 9s. 10d.; Chelmsford Congregational Chapel, £102; Holy Trinity, Kilburn, £102. In the box outside the Mansion House £21 odd was found.

The sum of £8500 was received on Tuesday. The larger sums received included Birmingham (fifth instalment), £1000; Nottingham (third), £500; Kendall, £500; Keighley, £250; Kidderminster, £250; Southport (second), £250; Winchester (third), £150; Ambleside, £115 7s. 6d.; Newcastle, £100; Longton (third), £100; Southampton (ninth), £100; Bridport, £100; Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, £100; Christ Church, Worthing, £114; St. James's, Holloway, £165; Eton College Chapel, £146; Salterthwaite Church, £122; Mr. J. W. Nicholson, £105; and Dublin (eleventh instalment), £500.

The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund, which was started barely six weeks ago, reached, on Wednesday, a quarter of a million sterling, and a telegram announcing the fact was sent by the Lord Mayor to the Queen, and a general communication to the same effect made to the Prime Minister. A telegram dated Madras, Wednesday, has been received at the Mansion House expressing grateful thanks for the sympathy shown for and the aid sent to the sufferers by the famine, giving particulars of the measures adopted by the general committee in India, and stating that much suffering has been relieved in many remote places far from towns. The sum received on Wednesday was over £9000, and among the sums received were:—Dundee (additional), £1000; Hull (third instalment), £1000; Hereford, £200; Wells, £137; Bath (third), £300; Peterborough, £250; Huntingdon, £100; Halifax, £500; Worcester, £199; Walsall, £200; Stonehouse, £180; Rothesay, £300; Gravesend, £100; Aberdeen, £500; Portsmouth, £100; St. George's Chapel, Kemp Town, £147; St. Mary Magdalene, St. Leonards, £246.

The sum raised at the meeting held last week in the County Hall at Aylesbury amounted to upwards of £600 before the High Sheriff left the chair, and by Saturday the subscriptions exceeded £1000.

A meeting of the Bradford Relief Committee was held on Saturday. The Mayor stated that the total subscriptions now amounted to £7312, of which £4700 had been remitted to the relief committee at Madras, and he proposed that an additional £2300 should be remitted to Madras. The requisite authority was accordingly given.

At Plymouth on Monday night a mass meeting of townspeople was held in the Guildhall on behalf of the Indian Famine Fund; the Mayor presided.

The Edinburgh Committee reported last Saturday that the total sum received by them in aid of the fund amounted to £9850, of which £8000 had been sent to Madras.—On Monday night Lord Napier and Ettrick gave in the Free Assembly Hall a lecture on the famine in India. The Lord Provost presided, and there was a large attendance. Lord Napier spoke at length on the horrors of the famine, and mentioned that if the death-rate continued as at present till the harvest in February upwards of 600,000 deaths would be accounted as caused by famine.

A meeting was held at Dunblane last Saturday to organise the collection of subscriptions for the sufferers from the famine. Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, M.P., was called to the chair. A subscription was opened at the meeting, and £500 obtained.

It is announced from Cairo that the Treasury of the Public Debt has encashed the funds necessary to meet the coupon of the Egyptian 1864 Loan, due on Oct. 1.

The longest railway bridge in the world—that which carries the North British Railway over the estuary of the Tay—was formally opened on Tuesday.

A proclamation has been issued relieving the county of Armagh from the restrictions imposed on it in February, 1866, under the Peace Preservation Acts.

An improvement has been completed by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (of which Sir Sydney Waterlow is chairman) on about two acres of land lying between the Goswell and St. John-street roads, Clerkenwell, on the estate of the Marquis of Northampton, by the opening of a large number of dwellings for the artisan and labouring classes.

The fifty-fifth session of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, will begin next Monday. We understand that the council of the Working-Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has arranged for the ensuing session a series of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department, upon Human Physiology.—The eleventh winter session of the Working-Men's College, 91, Blackfriars-road, will begin on Oct. 1, with evening classes in all the usual subjects of education. Technical classes for carpenters, bricklayers, and other trades are added.

At noon on Thursday the foundation-stone was laid of the buildings to be erected at Nottingham in connection with the movement for the extension of University education among the people. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Belper, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Manvers, the Hon. H. Strutt, the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Isaac, M.P.; the Mayors of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Lincoln. The proposed building, which is to be erected in Horse Fair-close, will cost about £50,000, towards which an anonymous local gentleman has given £10,000, and the remainder will be borrowed by the Corporation. The style is to be Gothic, and the building will present a very handsome appearance. It is the intention of the Corporation to make the building not only useful for promoting University education, but as a home for the free library, the natural history museum, science classes, and a laboratory. The stone was laid by the Mayor of Nottingham, and addresses were given by the Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Morley. The bottle which was placed in the foundation-stone contained among other things samples of honey, supplied by Messrs. J. and R. Morley, the principal being a s. socking, as worn by her Majesty, the material being so light that a dozen weighed only three and a quarter ounces, composed of Italian silk.

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boys, H. J., to be Vicar of St. John's, Chatham.  
Bull, Charles Cary; Curate of St. Mary's, Swansea.  
Bennett, Theophilus; Chaplain to the 3rd East York Rifle Volunteer Corps.  
Griffith, Hubert George; Perpetual Curate of Tretower, Brecon.  
Groom, Arthur John; Rector of Ashwick-with-Leziate, Norfolk.  
Hepher, J., Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Leeds; Vicar of Searcote.  
James, David Owen; Vicar of St. Ishmael-with-Llansaint, Carmarthenshire.  
Jones, Thomas, Vicar of Eglwyswry; Curate of Manordeifi.  
Nowell, W. E.; Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Owen, David; Curate of Kefullys and Llandrindod, Brecon.  
Crowne, E. H.; Prebendary Canonry of Faenol in St. Asaph Cathedral.  
Powell, W., Rector of Treflan; Rector of Bangor, Teify-with-Heullan.  
Richardson, John; Rural Dean of Camberwell.  
Sidney, C. W. H. H.; Curate of Burton, Pembrokeshire.  
Smith, T. Wade; Vicar of Easton Royal, Wilts.  
Thomas, William; Vicar of Llangant; Perpetual Curate of Llanwrtyd.  
Vaughan, W. W., Vicar of Llandegley; Curate of Llandewi Ystradenny-with-Llanfihangel, Rhydythion.—*Guardian*.

The annual conference of the diocese of Oxford will be held in the Sheldonian Theatre on Oct. 4 and 5.

Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson, M.P., has subscribed £500, and Sir C. H. Mills, Bart., M.P., £200, towards the fund being raised for the restoration of the parish church of Sevenoaks.

The Bishop of London has sanctioned for use in the churches in his diocese the special form of prayer, compiled by the Bishop of Winchester and approved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the sufferers by war and famine.

Mr. Sidebotham, M.P., laid the first stone of a new church at Stalybridge last Saturday. It is to be built on land given by Mr. F. D. Astley, and is to cost £2500. It will accommodate between 400 and 500 persons.

The Rev. Arthur Robins has during the last four years made the harvest thanksgiving at Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, one of the heartiest and most attractive of all the special services, but never was a greater success achieved in any church than on Thursday week.

A silver-gilt chalice and paten have been executed for Llandaff Cathedral. The chalice, which is 8½ inches high, is similar to the chalices presented a few years ago to St. Paul's Cathedral, and is the work of the same firm, Messrs. Lias and Son, St. Bride's-street, Ludgate-circus.

The Church of St. Peter, Northop, Cheshire, was reopened on Tuesday, after having undergone a most complete internal restoration, the cost of which, amounting to nearly £2000, has been borne by the Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Williams. A new organ has been presented to the church by the parishioners.

The Bishop of Ely began the primary visitation of his diocese on Tuesday at his cathedral, the custom of visiting that foundation having fallen into disuse for nearly a century and a half. In his charge he expressed a hope that he might contribute towards making the cathedral in a greater degree the centre and head of the diocese.

A meeting of clergy and laity of Bristol and Clifton was held on Monday—Bishop Anderson in the chair—to protest against the practice of auricular confession. A memorial to the Queen was adopted, praying that her Majesty would take such means as might be effectual to put down the practice of auricular confession within the Church of England.

The chancel, choir, side aisles, and tower structure of what promises to be, when finally completed, one of the handsomest churches in or around the metropolis was consecrated at Bexley-heath, Kent, on Tuesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The spire and two lofty transepts have yet to be added. The designs are by Mr. Knight, architect.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the Church of All Saints', Branksome Park, Bournemouth, on the 20th inst. It is in the Early English style, from the designs of Messrs. Burton and Stevens; and it consists of a nave and chancel, but has been so arranged that a tower and transepts may be added at a future day. The cost will be between £3000 and £4000, which will be defrayed by Mr. Bury, the owner of the Branksome estate.

The new nave of Bristol Cathedral, which has been completed at a cost of upwards of £40,000, will, according to present arrangements, be opened on the 23rd of next month. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach on the occasion, and also the Bishop of London, who was one of the Canons Residentiary of Bristol prior to his elevation to the Episcopate in 1853 as Bishop of Lincoln. It is stated that the Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, will also preach at one of the special services.

Colonel Thurstby laid the foundation-stone of the new Church of St. John-the-Baptist, Gannow, Bley, Burnley, on Saturday last. The undertaking was begun by the Rev. E. C. Maclure, M.A., Vicar of Rochdale, formerly Vicar of Habergham Eaves, and is the last on the list of three churches which are all now in the course of erection. The successful issue of the effort has been brought about by liberal and voluntary contributions, both on the part of private Churchmen and the Rector of Burnley (Canon Parker, M.A.), who has undertaken to support each church with an annuity of £150 a year to be met with £150 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. St. John's Church is to cost about £7000.

### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Thomas Vere Bayne, M.A., censor and student of Christ Church, and Mr. Thomas Francis Dallin, M.A., late Fellow of Queen's College and Public Orator, have been appointed by the Home Secretary joint secretaries to the Oxford University Commission.—The Rev. Thomas Briscoe, D.D., formerly vice-principal and senior tutor of Jesus College, has been appointed Chancellor of Bangor Cathedral. Dr. Briscoe has been closely identified with Oxford for the past forty years, having obtained his Fellowship in 1834, and been appointed tutor of his college in 1835.

The Rev. J. Forrest Browne and Mr. Henry Davidson have been appointed joint secretaries to the Cambridge University Commission.

The council of King's College, London, have established a science course, including those subjects which, according to the new regulations, are required of candidates for the preliminary scientific examination or for the first and second bachelor of science examinations of the University of London. This course will also meet the requirements of candidates who study science for the Indian Civil Service, the Home Civil Service, the Indian Public Works Department, and other science examinations. In the course will be included demonstrations, and practical work in the physical, the chemical, and the biological laboratories.

The Lancaster Royal Grammar School, one of the most ancient of the educational establishments in the north of England, was reopened on Monday after considerable enlargement. The Bishop of Manchester said it was a hopeful thing for England that school discipline was free and generous, and

that boys were not followed about at every turn as they would be in a French school by a preceptor.

Earl Fortescue, Lord Hervey, the Bishop of Truro, Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Wait, M.P., were at West Buckland Middle-Class School on the 20th inst., and all joined in recognising the importance of the middle class being better educated if they are to keep their voices in the government of the country.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., distributed, last Wednesday, the prizes won by the students at the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations for the Manchester centre.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Cecil Price) will hold receptions at the Mansion House every Tuesday afternoon, from three to six o'clock, until the end of October.

The museum of the Royal College of Surgeons has received, as a present from the Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, the skeleton of a crocodile, nearly sixteen feet long, which was shot by that gentleman last winter near Hagar Silsilis, in Egypt.

On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor (Sir Thomas White) entertained at a banquet the magistrates and principal residents of the county of Essex, with which he has long been connected by family and other ties.

The School Board for London reassembled on Wednesday after the summer recess. Sir Charles Reed, in accordance with his annual custom as chairman, made a statement as to the work of the board and the results which have so far accrued.

To-day, being Michaelmas Day, the liverymen of the various guilds of the City will assemble at Guildhall for the election of the Lord Mayor for the ensuing official year, beginning in November next. In the ordinary course Mr. Ouden, the senior Alderman, will be chosen.

The four-horse team which have worked the coach running this summer between London and Portsmouth were sold on Monday at Tattersall's. The stud consisted of forty-six horses, and several were of high blood. A pair of fast roadsters (Holdfast and Sprite) produced 152 gs.; Melrose, a roan horse, 50 gs.; and Bridegroom, 70 gs. The entire stud realised a total of 1928 gs., averaging 41½ gs. each.

Some German masons brought over to London to replace the men on strike at the New Law Courts, after working satisfactorily on Monday and Tuesday, did not return to their work on Wednesday morning. It was ascertained that about six o'clock they left in two vans, in one of which was their luggage. It is said that they have been shipped to Hamburg. Nothing is known of the means by which they were induced to leave.

The second show of poultry and pigeons at the Westminster Aquarium opened on Tuesday and continued open until Friday. The exhibition was extensive and good. Cups, pieces of plate, and money prizes to the amount of £750 were offered for competition, and nearly all the well-known breeders and fanciers put in an appearance.—A live whale, 9 ft. 6 in. in length, was on Wednesday received at the Aquarium, and deposited in a tank prepared for its reception.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of September was 76,575, of whom 36,502 were in workhouses and 40,073 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874 these figures show a decrease of 1035, 5264, and 14,937 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 552, of whom 373 were men, 141 women, and 38 children.

Mr. Joseph Moore, chairman of the Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, desires, through our columns, to make an appeal to the public to assist him in decorating the wards of that institution with pictures, so as to dissipate the depressing monotony of dead walls upon the patients. There is ample space, Mr. Moore says, in the Seamen's Hospital to put up 250 specimens. Towards this number fifty have already been given by the residents in and around Blackheath and Greenwich, and, as the institution is free to scavenge of all lands, and therefore truly national, it is hoped that very many of all classes will respond to this call. It is desired that the pictures should be simple in character, coloured prints and chromo-lithographs being preferable to engravings.

There were 2286 births and 1179 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 71, and the deaths 150, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two preceding weeks had been equal to 17.4 and 18.6 per 1000, declined again last week to 17.4. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 8 and 10 in the two previous weeks, were again 10 last week. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the seventeen preceding weeks had declined from 964 to 181, further fell last week to 160. There were 22 deaths from measles, 30 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever, and 71 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 190 deaths were referred, against 182 and 226 in the two preceding weeks. These 190 deaths were 103 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2773 births and 1392 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 51.1 deg., or 4.9 deg. below the average. The duration of sunshine during the week was 20.8 hours, out of the 86.5 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

At a Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, presided over by the Lord Mayor, the question of the admission of Sir John Bennett as a member of the Court was again heard. A petition, bearing eight signatures, but assigning no reason for its prayer, was presented against the election. The Court, after deliberation, came to the conclusion that Sir John Bennett was not a fit and proper person to discharge the duties and uphold the dignity of an Alderman of London, and it was resolved to issue a precept for another election.—Subsequently a meeting of Sir John Bennett's supporters was held at the Guildhall Coffee House. Mr. Wood, chairman of the election committee, presided. Speeches were made denouncing the decision of the Court of Aldermen by several gentlemen, and a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the meeting to support Sir John Bennett in his third candidature. In his address Sir John Bennett referred to the Court of Aldermen as the body into which he sooner or later intended to go. They by their proceedings, he said, were doing more than anyone else to help forward a reformation of the Corporation. The ballot would have to be introduced into the City; and it was perfectly monstrous that the Aldermen should be elected for life. He urged the citizens to recognise in himself their champion of electoral rights, and not to allow the Court to force upon them their own nominee. The Lord Mayor has fixed Tuesday next for the holding of the wardmote in Cheap Ward for the election, when Sir J. Bennett will, of course, be again re-elected. What next?



1. Meskhar Pasha, Turkish Commander-in-Chief. 2. Rashid Pasha. 3. Ali Pasha. 4. Baron Schlags (Austrian). 5. Chevket Pasha. 6. Asrif Bey (Secretary). 7. Chevket Bey (Superintendent of Telegraphs). 8. Hassan Pasha. 9. Mr. Charles Williams. 10. Mr. O'Donovan. 11. Turkish Position on hill, with guns. 12. Turkish troops on terrace. 13. Skirmishers. 14 and 15. Russian Batteries. 16. Russian Infantry.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR: BATTLE OF JAHLAR, AUGUST 18.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Politics being rigorously (and happily) excluded from this column, I must not say anything about Mr. Gladstone's disdainful denial of the imputation of having, in a letter addressed to one M. Negropontis, a Greek merchant at Constantinople, endeavoured to stir up the Greeks to go to war with Turkey. On the other hand, inoffensive literary criticism not being so inexorably banished from the "Echoes," I may be allowed to make a few remarks concerning the now famous Negropontine correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone's epistle to M. Negropontis was written in French; and ill-natured people are going about scoffing, and picking holes both in the style and the grammar of the letter. It is true that it contains, to begin with, nine gross grammatical blunders. "Honneur" should be masculine instead of feminine; "pièces y inclues" means nothing; "incessamment" is no longer used in French in the sense of "incessantly," but of "immediately;" "à faveur" should be "en faveur;" "en outre" is obsolete, and should be "d'ailleurs;" "avec tous les réserves" should be "sous toutes réserves;" "devoient" would be better as "doivent;" "une seule" should be "unique;" and "délimitation" should be "délimitation," if anything, since "délimitation" is a new-fangled word, more diplomatic than idiomatic.

Were there ninety and nine solecisms in the letter instead of nine (or as many more as the ill-natured people like to pounce upon) it would not, I apprehend, matter much. We can be good and happy without grammar. The Duke of Wellington made himself perfectly well understood in 1814 to the peasantry of the Pyrenean provinces when he put forth those remarkable proclamations couched in French, the style of which was enough to make an Academician shudder, but which was otherwise as "plain as a pikestaff." But why, in the name of all the proprieties, did not Mr. Gladstone write to M. Negropontis in Greek? The ex-Premier must be a perfect master of that language. There can be no greater error than to suppose that a modern Greek gentleman has not a due comprehension of Attic Greek. The chief difficulty in the way of colloquial intercourse between English Greek scholars and the Greeks themselves lies in the heroic obstinacy with which we cling to the barbarous system of pronunciation introduced into our Universities by Erasmus. What may be called "Batavo-Vandalic" Greek pronunciation was violently opposed by Bishop Gardiner; and for that very reason it (the Bishop being a Catholic) was as fiercely defended by the chief scholars of the Reformation. "This new pronunciation," writes quaint old Fuller, "has prevailed, whereby our Englishmen speak Greek, and are able to understand one another, *which nobody else can*." But M. Negropontis would have understood Mr. Gladstone's written Greek prose well enough. There is a wider difference between Chancer and Macanlay than between Xenophon and an Athenian newspaper of the present day.

Infinitely would it rejoice me to read a letter from Mr. Gladstone to a friend beginning

Κυρίε μου,

Ἐπειδὴ εἶναι σήμερον λαμπρὸς καιρὸς, εἰς περιμένο μετὰ τὸ γεῦμα, διὰ τὰ ὑπάγαμεν χάριν εἰς τὸ δάσος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα θέλομεν πίνει τέϊον εἰς τοὺς κήπους τοῦ Ἀουδαρῆν.

This is obviously Romaine, and not classical Greek; still, an adept in the ancient tongue would at once gather its meaning with the exception of *Téion*, which is Romaine for tea. "Hawarden" speaks for itself. But not one English Greek scholar in twenty might understand the above were it read aloud to him according to the rules of modern Greek pronunciation. "Geuma," for example, is pronounced "gefma;" "tauta," "tafta;" "charin," "khareen," the kh strongly guttural; "dia," "theea;" and "eis tous keepous," "eece tooce keepouce."

I hear that one of the most superb of the set-scenes in Mr. Wills's spectacular drama of "England in the Days of Charles II.," which Mr. Chatterton has just brought out with so much taste and splendour at Drury Lane, represents the Birdcage-walk and the Mall of St. James's Park. I would that I had seen Mr. William Beverly before he painted the particular tableau in question. I should have liked to show him one of the quaintest little volumes that I ever picked up in the course of a pretty long career of old-book hunting. It is called "The Plot in a Dreame; or, the Discoverer in Masquerade." It is dated 1681, and was printed for Mr. T. Snowden, to be sold at the sign of the Three Bibles, next Pope's Head-alley, over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. The author's pseudonym is "Philopatris," and the text is illustrated with copper plates. Lord Macaulay, I think, would have revelled in this work, which abounds in curious gossip about Titus Oates, Bedloe, Dangerfield, Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, &c.; but it is in the plates (some half-score of tiny etchings) that I especially take delight. There you may see Lord Stafford being beheaded: his Lordship lying his whole length along on the scaffold, with his neck on a block no higher than a footstool, and the executioner in a full-bottomed periwig; "Five Lords seduced by one Jesuit in the gardens of Somerset House;" "Ye grand Consult of Popish priests at ye White Horse Tavern;" "Master Kirby offering information to Dr. Oates;" and, in particular, "Two ruffians hiding to kill the King as his Majesty is a walking in the Mall of St. James's Park." The Merry Monarch, with his hat on, is trotting along at his usual brisk pace, with four periwigged Lords in front and five more behind him, in Indian file, and with their hats under their arms.

*Bella! Horrida Bella!* There is in progress a dreadful *polemus* in the Republic of Letters. There appeared lately in the *Contemporary Review* a somewhat savage article censuring the personalities which (it was alleged in the article) too frequently appear in the columns of certain high-priced weekly journals. Among the periodicals criticised was the *World*. Forthwith up rises Mr. Edmund Yates, armed with a sledgehammer, a flail, a branding-iron, a tomahawk, a knout, and a knuckle-duster, and proceeds, in a scathing leader in his own journal, to slaughter a poetical gentleman whom he assumes to have penned the paper in the *Contemporary*. My own humble name is incidentally mixed up in Mr. Yates's allusions to the early history of the poetical gentleman; but beyond this, I am glad to say, I have nothing to do with the dispute. I just mention it, here, first, for the reason that, although in this column I try to be as cautious as a cat examining the fastenings of the door of a canary bird's cage, one must not be utterly blind and deaf to all that is going on in the world; and this quarrel is, just now, the talk of half the clubs in London; and, next, because Mr. Yates has, in his reply, done himself, to my thinking, an injustice.

He recalls "a silly and unjustifiable attack" (I quote his own words) made by him on Mr. Thackeray some twenty years ago. Of the silliness of the celebrated critique on the great novelist which appeared in "Town Talk," and which led to Mr. Yates's exclusion and Mr. Charles Dickens's withdrawal from the

Garriek Club, Mr. Yates may be, perhaps, the best judge. It is always permissible for a man to depreciate himself. But Mr. Yates never (to my thinking) made anything of the nature of an "attack" on Mr. Thackeray. His principal offence was that he published too minute a description of the personal appearance of the author of "Vanity Fair." He said that, with the exception of small whiskers, the great author's face was "otherwise clean-shaven;" and in particular he alluded to the novelist's nose. Now, nobody likes to have liberties taken with his nose. I have a nose of my own; and I had once to bring an action for libel and recovered five hundred pounds damages from a highly respectable firm of publishers because, in a book written by an esteemed literary *confère*, my nasal organ had been by implication assailed. The jury (all honest men with noses of their own) sympathised with me. On the other hand, I may venture to state my belief that Mr. Thackeray was possessed by a perfectly unfounded delusion that Mr. Yates disliked him and bore him a personal grudge. Over and over again he has told me so; and over and over again I have been emboldened to tell him that he was thoroughly mistaken, and that there was no literary man in England who entertained a higher admiration for his genius, and a greater veneration for his character, than did Edmund Yates.

You will find, this week, my "Echoes" as heavy as an ironclad; but there are very few light matters, just now, to gossip about. The examination (just beneficently concluded) of the four detectives and the solicitor was scarcely a light-hearted topic; and the horrible Penge tragedy is certainly not a comic theme. Nor can one with decency be very sprightly about the war in Turkey, the Indian famine, the Colorado beetle, the recent collision in the Channel, or Marshal MacMahon's manifesto. Moreover, I am "moving." Is it possible to "move" without being intensely miserable? I don't know where I shall sleep to night. I have no home. I mean that I have two homes, but there are no carpets in either. Huge vans block up my door; the street boys are admiring themselves in the drawing-room pier-glass, which is propped up against the area railings; the cat is going melancholy mad; and the neighbours opposite have all their noses glued to the parlour window-panes, and evidently think that I have got the brokers in. Just now a man in a paper cap and a baize apron walked into the dining-room, where I am now writing on an empty claret case, and took away my last fender; I saw my vellum-bound edition of St. Augustin pass out a minute ago in a coal-scuttle; and there is nothing left in my library but a bust of good old George Cruikshank, standing on the bare boards, and an enormous beer-can beside him, quite empty; for the men who are "moving" me are afflicted with a deathless thirst. Strange irony of Fortune. Dear old George cheek by jowl with a can of half-and-half.

Alluding last week to the munificence of Mr. Henry Roe in undertaking the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, I erroneously said that St. Patrick's Cathedral had been restored by Sir Arthur Guinness. I must rectify this slip of the pen. St. Patrick's benefactor was not Sir Arthur, but the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart. G. A. S.

## THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

The Russian army in Asia has entirely failed in its renewed attempt to approach the great Turkish fortress of Kars, and has been compelled to fall back on the Georgian frontier. General Loris Melikoff, an Armenian in the service of Russia, to whom the campaign of this year in Armenia had been intrusted, now finds himself superseded in his command, and the Grand Duke Michael, brother to the Emperor Alexander, takes the direction of military movements; but there is no chance of doing anything effective in the short remainder of the season. The Russians were encamped on the 18th ult. at Kadikler and Kurukdara, eastward of Kars; they advanced that day to attack the position of Moukhtar Pasha, but were defeated with severe loss; after which they formed a new encampment at Kizil Tepe, only two miles from the former. This was attacked by the Turks, in their turn, on the 25th, and there was a more fiercely contested battle, in which the Russians, having lost 1000 men killed and wounded, could barely maintain their position, and got their left wing turned by the enemy. To explain the strategic importance of these actions a little topography is required. The Kars Tchai, which is the river on which Kars is situated, after passing through the works of the fortress, flows towards the north about six miles. Near Melikoi it turns sharply to the east, and again, twenty miles further down its course, at Ketchis, bends to the south and falls into the Arpa, twelve miles below the Russian fortress of Alexandropol, or Gumri, as the Georgian frontier town was named before it was converted into a Russian arsenal. Within the bend thus formed by the Kars river lies a high tableland, broken by peaks and deep ravines. Across this runs directly the high road from Kars to Alexandropol, crossing the Kars river twenty-eight miles from the fortress at Jamuski. Between Kars and Jamuski both the Ottoman and Muscovite main armies in Asia are encamped. The former occupies a position about twelve miles in front of Kars, with its left resting on the high road at Kalif Oghlu, and with detachments thrown forward to Mesrako. The centre holds the hill of Jahnilar Tepe; and the right, in strong force, commands a country road which runs by way of Bosanlik, Kadikler, and Tiknis to Gumri. This road, though of an inferior description, is of considerable importance, as along it the Turkish advance was made which led to the combat of Kizil Tepe. Beyond the hills held by the Ottoman army in the direction of Gumri the ground falls rapidly, but rises again, at a distance of fifteen miles, to the mountainous ridges on which are situated the villages of Kurukdara and Kizil Tepe. Here the Russian army has taken its stand. Its right occupies the former village and its left the latter, where it was turned in the action of that name, which was fought on the 25th ult. Such are the positions of the armies of the respective Commanders-in-Chief in Asia.

The Sketches by our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia Minor represent the battle which took place on the 18th ult., when the Russians, advancing from their camp at Kadikler, made an unsuccessful attack on the position of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief. Their immediate endeavour was to gain a lodgment upon the isolated hill of Jahnilar, which rises in the plain of the Arpa-Tchai, with steep and smooth sides, to the height of 800 ft. The outposts met in the plain below as early as half-past four in the morning, but it was nearly eight o'clock before the Russian line of attack was fairly developed. A heavy cannonade was then begun from the Russian left, opposite the right centre of the Turkish position. Here was a conical hill, forming a kind of natural fort, which was occupied by two battalions, with three Krupp guns. The Russian centre rested on the village of Soubatan, from which, after first taking it, they made their real attack upon the Jahnilar hill. Our Artist's sketch was taken at the moment when three Russian batteries, attacking this hill, were brought closer into action. In the foreground is the Mushir

or Turkish Field Marshal, Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, surrounded by his staff. He is watching the enemy through a telescope. It is still doubtful whether the attack on the Jahnilar hill position is to be supported chiefly from the enemy's centre or from the enemy's left wing. At Moukhtar Pasha's right hand are Rashid Pasha, Commander of the First Division, and Ali Pasha, who commands the cavalry. Behind him stands Baron Schluga, correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna. The officers behind this gentleman are Moussa Pasha, commanding the Circassians; Chekhet Pasha, commanding the Second Division, who seems to be pointing out the approach of the Russian guns; Chekhet Bey, chief superintendent of telegraphs in the Kars district; Aarif Bey, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; and Hassan Pasha, Chief of the Staff. Two English newspaper correspondents—Mr. C. Williams and Mr. O'Donovan—are seated with this group of Turkish Generals and staff officers, who seem to be eagerly discussing the plan of the battle. The first and second brigades of the Russian column on the right got to the slope of Jahnilar about ten o'clock. Though much harassed by the Turks, who were established in rifle-pits on the upper part of the hill, the Russians managed to reach the second spur of the hill, which their skirmishers still held, when, just after mid-day, our Artist's sketch was taken. But their general attack had failed, and the main body of the Muscovite troops had begun to retire, under cover of their guns, and of a cloud of Cossacks, who now began to advance along the lower portion of the hill. Except a very few men killed in the vicinity of Soubatan, and half a dozen by shell-fire on the right, the Turks suffered all their loss at Jahnilar, where they had 114 killed and 352 wounded. That the Russian loss was more severe may be estimated from the numbers left on the ground, though it seems they had carried off the greater part not only of their wounded, but also of their dead. Their whole line fell back slowly upon their intrenched camps, on the Alexandropol road and at the village of Kizil Tepe. Here they were followed up by the Turks in force, until, at five o'clock in the evening, the Russians had found shelter behind the guns of their camp. They had about 35,000 men and 112 guns engaged during the day; the Turkish force was about the same in number, but had little more than half the artillery. In the foreground, near the right battery of the Turkish left, General Sir Arnold Kemball and Lieutenant Maitland Dougall, R.N., his aide-de-camp, watched the progress of the fight. They rode afterwards along the front of the line, as far as Soubatan, where a deplorable incident marked the arrival of the Russian troops. The inhabitants, being Mussulmans, had hidden their wives and daughters in their rude hovels, and barricaded their doors. The Russians, apparently fancying that Turkish soldiers might be concealed in the Turkish houses, broke these open, and, in one instance, where ordinary force failed, they fired through the door, killing a peasant and a fine young girl, just blossoming into womanhood. No such excuse as searching for concealed Turks can be found for the Russian dragoons, who penetrated as far as the next village, Hadji Weli, further along the Soubatan river. Here a woman, for having made some sharp reply to a Russian dragoon, was pistolled to death by three several shots, in the presence of an officer, who appears to have taken no steps to punish this foul murder.

Another of our Special Artist's Sketches is that of a visit of inspection to the Russian batteries, after the abandonment of the siege of Kars, in the month of July. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that there was no particular novelty or scientific merit in the works of the Russian military engineers against the great Armenian fortress. The hill, or rather piece of rolling moorland, upon which they were constructed, to the north-east of Kars, is covered with a deep layer of close-grained peat, which cuts with an almost mineral-like surface, but which when broken up resolves itself into exceedingly fine powder. The traverses and supply magazines were framed of the round or half-squared timbers used by the Armenian villagers for the posts and roofs of their houses; and over this substantial framework pieces of bass matting were laid, which prevented the crumbling through of the superincumbent earth. The service magazines were not by any means bomb-proof, as was shown by many a Turkish shot; but the depth of the parapets prevented any damage being done to the traverses, into which each gun company ran whenever a shot from the Ottoman side was signalled. The morning after the evacuation of these batteries the platforms were found to have been removed, and the works generally presented a dilapidated appearance, as though they had been deserted for a twelvemonth. The Turkish work in front is a mortar battery, which inflicted a good deal of damage on the besiegers. The timber which is seen lying about has ever since been used for cooking and camp-fires in the camp of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, and bids fair to last his troops well into the winter.

The annual meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held in the High School, Edinburgh, last Saturday—Mr. Rattray, Aberdeen, president, in the chair. There was a large attendance. This institute has 2500 members.

According to annual custom on St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state yesterday week to Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, adjoining Christ's Hospital. The service was also attended by the treasurer and many of the governors of the hospital, and by the whole of the bluecoat boys, 700 in number.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., attended a meeting at Rochdale on Tuesday night, and distributed the Queen's prizes and the certificates of merit to the successful students of the science and art classes of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society. Addressing the meeting, he spoke of the progress of science and art during the past century, and of the mode in which modern scientific discoveries have been devoted to the improvement of the condition and comfort of the people. He referred especially to the manufacture of gas, the application of steam power to the purposes of production, and to the wonderful strides which of late years have been made by the cheap press. He pointed out that all inventions of modern science—such as the telegraph, the steam-boat, the locomotive, photography, and the sewing-machine—although they have added power to wealth, have done far more for the working classes.

The collection and preservation of portrait photographs may, perhaps, be an occasional charge of some of our fair readers. To them we would commend for that purpose a noble-looking volume of quarto size, strongly and handsomely bound in fine leather or velvet, with gilt clasps, which is called "L'Album Oriental." Its thick pasteboard leaves, each of which is double, with an inner leaf of paper separating its two sides from each other, are cut in diverse openings, some oval, some rectangular, of different sizes, for the secure insertion of cabinet photographs or cartes de visite; and the pages are beautifully adorned with floral and other designs in colour, views of scenery, ferns and grasses, foliage and fruit, swans, parrots, and other birds, moths and butterflies. Messrs. Charles Reynolds and Co., of Milk-street, Cheapside, the wholesale publishers of this Album, have shown much taste and skill in its production.

## APOLLINARIS AND THE AHR VALLEY.

Tourists up the Rhine always recall with pleasure the moment when its picturesque beauties first burst upon their view, and the splendid panorama formed by the ruin-crowned peaks of the romantic Siebengebirge, the scene of the redoubtable exploits of the legendary Siegfried, where it begins to unfold itself. Higher up the river, past the shattered walls of Rolandseck and the shady green islet of Nonnenwerth, the cloistered retreat of the betrothed bride of the brave Roland when

False tidings reached the Rhenish strand  
That he had fallen in fight,

there rises up on the right bank of the river a beautifully wooded eminence known as the Apollinarisberg. Crowning its summit is the Apollinaris Kirche, a handsome modern Gothic edifice, erected at the cost of Count Furstenberg-Stammheim. It is decorated with some admirable frescoes commemorative of incidents in the life of St. Apollinaris, whose remains are here enshrined in an antique sarcophagus, and who is the patron saint not only of the church, but of a special crystal spring which gushes out of the limestone rock in the neighbouring Ahr valley.

The fertile plain bordering the Rhine has been known for centuries past as the Golden Mile, and here the Romans established a couple of colonies, the Remagen and Sinzig of to-day. Between these two little towns, at the latter of which, according to German traditions, Constantine had his famous vision of the Cross, the River Ahr—in summer a rippling streamlet and in winter a rushing torrent—falls into “the wide and winding Rhine.” The road along the valley passes through Bodendorf and Lohrsdorf, a couple of little villages backed by vine-clad hills, and then winds round the base of the jagged basaltic mountain to which Kaiser Philip, the Hohenstaufen, gave the name of the Landskron, and which rises some thousand feet or so from the plain. A little white chapel is perched on the grassy ledge under the jutting walls of the ruined castle that crowns the mountain summit, and down below is the village of Heppingen, with a cross figured on the roofs of its quaint gable houses, by way of protection against the evil spirit; while to the right a little stream, rushing down from the hills, capers along through copse and orchard, setting the huge blackened wheel of a rustic water-mill, half hidden among the summer foliage, in sluggish motion.

Keeping still, however, to the main road, in a few minutes we come upon a scene for which we were scarcely prepared. Rising up in the heart of this sequestered valley is an extensive range of buildings forming three sides of a square, with a tall chimney backed by vine-clad slopes towering aloft, and millions of glass and stone bottles in gigantic stacks occupying all the central space. Workpeople are moving briskly about, while a procession of huge carts, the lading of which is just completed, is preparing to start on the road to the Rhine. This proves to be the establishment of the Apollinaris Company, and in the walled-in inclosure beyond the arched gateway, surmounted by a statue of St. Apollinaris, is the spring yielding the pure and pleasant natural effervescent mineral water, which of late years has become so popular in England.

The existence and virtues of the Spring are of comparatively recent discovery. The Saint was a patron of wine long before any one dreamt of this water, and his image had been for centuries enshrined in a little niche at the foot of the terraced vineyard that rises up in the rear. But the “Vineyard of the Image of St. Apollinaris,” as it was styled, did not flourish, despite this especial dedication. Rows of its vines refused to thrive, from some occult disease more baffling than even the phylloxera, till at length, in 1857, the owner, Herr Georg Kreuzberg, resolved to probe the matter literally to the roots. He did so, and found the soil strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas. This induced him to consult Professor Bischoff, of Bonn, the celebrated geologist and chemist, who gave it as his opinion that such exhalations could only proceed from a mineral spring. Herr Kreuzberg thereupon commenced digging, and after arriving at a depth of some forty feet was rewarded by the discovery of the now famous Apollinaris Brunnen.

The buildings in the Ahr valley consist principally of a series of halls, communicating by stone archways, and lighted up by a long range of windows. The first is the bottle-washing department, where half a score of Lieschens and Lottchens with looped-up petticoats and kerchief-covered heads were clustered round an apparatus not unlike a huge cart-wheel, revolving horizontally in the centre of a tank. From each of its four-and-twenty spokes shot up a peculiar jet of water, and on these jets the girls were deftly slipping and removing the bottles, when, on the completion of each revolution, the flow of water stopped for a moment. Four thousand bottles were thus being rinsed per hour, or from forty to fifty thousand per diem.

In an adjoining long gallery the operation of bottling the water was being carried on by means of machines communicating with the pipes in connection with the Spring, the water being pumped up by steam power. Here a busy throng of some fifty men and boys were hard at work filling, corking, and wiring the bottles—one man filling and corking while another wired—and carrying them away. There were twenty-one bottling machines in action, each with its corking apparatus attached, and with its combination of valves, taps, handles, and levers, recalling to mind an electric machine. Each machine will fill a couple of thousand bottles in the hours, the average total filled per day being forty thousand and upwards.

We naturally felt anxious to view the Spring, but its romantic beauty is sacrificed to the necessity which exists for covering it in. On descending a flight of steps at the back of the filling-room we reached a small inner court impregnated with a strong odour of carbonic acid gas, issuing in volumes from the Spring and confined in a large metal reservoir. The gas does, nevertheless, escape considerably, and is sometimes so overpowering that it is impossible to descend the steps, the gates inclosing which are kept locked to prevent accidents. Fifty feet below the surface is the Spring itself, which wells up some twenty feet, and is there met by the four supply pumps and the machinery specially erected to recondense the gas into the water prior to the latter being pumped up into the bottling-room. Thus the strong effervescence for which Apollinaris Water is remarkable is attained without admixture of any foreign ingredient. The artificial chemistry of the laboratory vainly endeavours to rival the refined operations of Nature; but, more than this, the *British Medical Journal* has shown that artificially aerated waters are often dangerously impure, and even impregnated with lead. “Water, water, everywhere, and not a drop to drink” is a common outcry in these days of sanitary reform. Facts recently brought before the Home Secretary by Dr. Lyon Playfair and Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, and the investigations of the Social Science Association, show that not only is the water supply of our cities contaminated by sewage in a way which filtration conceals without removing, but that seemingly pellucid springs are equally impure; whilst Professors Frankland, Letheby, and Dorenius assert that ordinary drinking water and many aerated waters, although to the eye transparent and sparkling, are “magazines of disease,” leading to diarrhoea, fever, and various forms of blood poisoning.

The Apollinaris Water, springing forth from its deep rocky source, clear as crystal, soft as velvet, and effervescent as champagne, is not only of the highest purity, but preserves its sparkling freshness longer than any artificially aerated water. To its happy constitution it owes that peculiar softness of flavour which makes it such a pleasurable adjunct to the dinner-table; whilst medical men assert that its anti-acid properties successfully combat the dyspeptic conditions to which English stomachs are peculiarly liable.

Crossing the tramway-intersected yard, with its huge, compact piles of empty bottles, we followed a string of trolleys laden with full ones to the packing department on the opposite side. Here were assembled a dozen waggons—huge oblong boxes on wheels, in each of which 4000 pints or 3000 quart bottles were already packed away—on the point of starting for Remagen, on the Rhine. At the quay of that pleasant little village, from which a glimpse is obtained of the magnificent panorama of the Seven Mountains and the picturesque Rolandseck, some long, flat-bottomed craft commonly lie moored. On board of these the bottles will be packed, with simply a layer of straw at the bottom of the boat, and another layer on the topmost rows of bottles, some planks being securely fixed over all. The smaller vessels, carrying from 95,000 to 110,000 bottles, will only descend the Rhine as far as Rotterdam, where their cargoes will be transhipped; but others, with their quarter of a million bottles, are to cross the sea, bound direct for the company's wharf on the Thames.

In 1875 six million bottles were thus shipped to England, a million to Holland, and another million to different parts of Germany. The Custom House lists of last June, however, show that in that month alone no less than thirteen hundred thousand bottles of Apollinaris water were unloaded at London; so that, on the whole, the Ahr valley profits largely by the badness of our drinking water. As the vessels proceeding from Remagen direct to the Thames can secure no return freight, the company are only too glad for them to take back, on their return voyage to the spring, the empty Apollinaris bottles whose contents have been consumed by thirsty Englishmen.

Within a few minutes' drive of the Apollinaris Brunnen, and on the opposite bank of the river, is Bad Neuenahr, with its large and comfortable Curhotel, its Trinkhalle, and its charming gardens, to which the healing waters of its mineral springs attract visitors from all parts of the world. Situated in the midst of this pleasant valley where the most picturesque scenery is combined with a mild and salubrious climate, it is not surprising that the baths of Neuenahr have rapidly become popular, and certainly a more agreeable place of resort for the summer and autumn months would be difficult to find. Delightful excursions may be made to the ruined castle of Neuenahr, crowning the lofty eminence which dominates the valley, or to the adjacent town of Ahrweiler, with its mediæval ramparts, conical capped gateways, towers with cannon-balls incrusting in their crumbling walls, and the picturesque Hauptstrasse, with its jumble of gabled houses, overhanging turrets, and quaintly-carved doorways.

Ahrweiler, when the Archbishops of Cologne were its lords and masters, was occasionally pawned by them to brother prelates for loans of some amount. Such prosperity as it now enjoys is due to the terraced vineyards on the adjoining slopes, which yield a generous wine, distinguished for its deep ruby colour when young, but which grows pale with age. All the local expenses are defrayed out of profits derived from the municipal vineyards. The poor are supported from the proceeds of vine lands left by the charitably disposed, besides which the clergy of the place derive their principal revenue from the same source.

Beyond Ahrweiler the vineyards stretch across the plain and ascend the rugged mountain slopes that run parallel with the rapid little river. On the left rises the Calvarienberg, surmounted by an extensive building which was formerly a monastery; while straight ahead, where the hills close in towards the river, is Walporzheim, which gives its name to the best wine vintaged in the Ahr valley. At the Gasthaus of St. Peter the tourist will be able to obtain a sample of vintage '68, a stout, full-bodied wine, somewhat potent, but of excellent flavour.

After leaving Walporzheim a narrow ravine is entered, through which the Ahr courses along over its pebbly bed, its miniature torrents flashing in the sunlight, and its limpid waters tinged with a thousand reflections. The pollard willows fringing the stream stand out in bright relief against the tall banks of shattered slate and towering rocks of dark grey basalt which, surmounted by coronets of gloomy pine-trees, and with vines rising up in irregular terraces or perched on all the more perilous ledges, close one in on either side. On one's left is a huge projecting mass of rock, well known as the “Bunte Kuh” or “Mottled Cow,” and nestled here and there in the valley, where the gorge expands, are picturesque hamlets, vivid with fruitful orchards and flowery gardens, their steep-roofed cottages and barns clustering around quaint old churches, whose pointed steeples are dwarfed by the surrounding hills. Beyond the ruined nunnery of Marienthal is the village of Dernau, where the river and the ravine grow wider; and further on is Rech, with its ancient stone bridge ornamented with a gorgeously coloured statue of some local saint. The hills hereabouts are rounded at the summit and slope gently down into the valley, but the river-bed soon contracts again, and, at Maischoss, is shut in by vast perpendicular walls of rock. On an adjacent eminence are the remains of Schloss Saffenburg, blown up after its evacuation by the French, who were besieged here in 1703.

Further on, the rocky cliffs rise up still more precipitously, and the road runs through a narrow chasm, the Ahr, despite its meandering course, bubbling swiftly over the stones, past a picturesque water-mill known as the Lochmühle, the wheel of which is turned by water supplied from a subterranean canal, the work of condemned criminals who executed it to save their lives. In this direction Nature has provided no outlet from the valley except along the narrow bed of the river, over which the hanging rocks keep silent ward. A tunnel, however, solves the difficulty, and on emerging from it one finds oneself in Altenahr—a cheerful little village nestling between the river and the precipitous, rocky mountain on which stands the ruined castle that formerly belonged to the Counts of Blankenheim and Manderscheid, with the latter of whom the “Wild Boar of the Ardennes” claimed kindred. One toils up the steep ascent, whence an extensive view is obtained over the picturesque valley, with the glittering Ahr winding in labyrinthine fashion between the lofty peaks which rise up on every side, crowned with gloomy pines and patches of tangled underwood.

The finest scenery in the Ahr valley is to be found in the vicinity of Altenahr. The stream itself has its source in the picturesque little market town of Blankenheim, nestling among leafy woods under the ruined stronghold of its once famous Counts, on the borders of the mysterious volcanic Eifel land, where shattered feudal towers alternate with extinct craters, now transformed into lakes, and rippling trout-streams glide onward amid banks of scoræ and lava. Here too, among the lofty Hohe Acht and Nürburg heights, are the twin castles of Manderscheid, overlooking the Lieser, while above the glit-

tering Kyll tower the stately ruins of Kasselburg and its neighbour of Gerolstein, which has been immortalised by Offenbach's “Grande Duchesse.” But we must bring this rambling discourse of the Ahr valley to an end.

## SOCIAL SCIENCE.

At the opening general meeting of the Social Science Congress at Aberdeen on Thursday week Lord Gifford, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, gave an address on jurisprudence, in which he stated two propositions:—first, that law is a science; and, secondly, that legislation is not and never must be in the smallest degree arbitrary. The sections subsequently met and discussed several important subjects. The extent of our maritime jurisdiction was dealt with in the department of International Law, and in the Repression of Crime section papers were read on the subject of a training-school for boys intended for the Army. During the discussion on this topic Mr. Serjeant Cox stated, as the result of his experience at the Middlesex Sessions, that the most expert thieves were those who had been in reformatory schools. Trade unions and the extent to which they contributed to the well-being of Society formed the subject in the Economy and Trade section; in the Health section there was a discussion on the best means of utilising open spaces in towns, and the subject of competitive examination was discussed in the Education section. In the evening the congress was entertained at a banquet by the Corporation.

Yesterday week Lord Young (who as Lord Advocate had charge of the Scotch Education Bill in Parliament) gave an address to the association, as President of the Education Department. He stated the principles and reviewed the operations of the Education Act. Before 1872 Scotland had a national system of education, but it was, he said, necessarily of an ecclesiastical character. He referred to the large number of new schools built or resolved upon, and went on to express an opinion against direct supervision or control of local managers by a central authority. In the departments the principal questions under discussion were—in Law, to what extent it is expedient to control by legislative enactment contracts between landlord and tenant; in Education, the best means of securing a high standard of education; in Repression of Crime, the best kind of labour for prisons; in Public Health, the sanitary condition of our fishing population; and in Art, whether art-competitions are favourable to art progress. In the evening the president of the Art department delivered an address on the rise and progress of the art of portraiture in this country.

The Lord Advocate gave an address on the Repression of Crime last Saturday. He referred to the progress of the principle of reclamation as opposed to that of mere punishment in the treatment of criminals, and dwelt upon the necessity of establishing in the other parts of the United Kingdom a public prosecutor on the plan pursued in Scotland. In the Municipal Law section Serjeant Cox treated of the question of Land Law Reform. Major Ross, Chief Constable of Aberdeenshire, read in the Repression of Crime section a paper on the subject of our Detective System, setting forth a plan for the organisation of a more efficient detective service. A discussion followed, in which Sheriff Thomson, Mr. Baker (Gloucester), the Rev. Dr. Ace, the Lord Advocate, and others took part. Papers on various topics were read in other sections. In the afternoon there were excursions, one being to the grounds of Balmoral Castle, open by permission of the Queen.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, President of the Public Health Department, gave an address last Monday morning on the progress made in the development of the powers of sanitation. He gave as instances the great decrease in the death-rates of orphan asylums, prisons, and other institutions under improved sanitary conditions. He described the different forms of disease attendant on different degrees of aerial impurity; and added that we had now gained the power of reducing the sickness and death-rates in most old cities by at least one third, and that amongst the general population a reduction by fully one half of the diseases of the respiratory organs might be effected by general public sanitation. The high value of town manure applied to agriculture, and the possibility of purifying sewage effectively before discharging it into rivers, were also dealt with. The consideration of the question whether further legislation was desirable to prevent the frauds of promoters of companies gave rise to an energetic discussion in the Law section. In the Education Department the remedies for irregular attendance and non-attendance of pupils at primary schools was the subject debated. The Art section deliberated on the best means of bringing art to the homes of the poor, the chief means suggested being the opening of picture-galleries and museums on Sundays. In the evening a meeting of working men was held in the Music-hall, at which the Lord Provost presided, and several of the members of the association addressed the meeting.

Mr. Caird, president of the Economy and Trade department, read an address on Tuesday, in which he contended that our food supply was not so great as it might be, owing to the aggregation of small holdings in the hands of encumbered proprietors. Miss Becker read a paper on woman's suffrage, contending that every woman, married or single, ought to have a vote; Dr. Macadam read a paper on the ventilation of drains and sewers; and Professor Hodgson read a paper on education, especially with regard to the wage-receiving classes. In the evening there was a conversazione.

The business of the Congress was concluded on Wednesday. Mr. Hastings, the President of the Council, spoke of the work done by the council during the past year. They had, he said, been devoting special attention to the Poor-Laws, and in conjunction with certain Poor-Law Conferences had urged on the Government the desirableness of lessening out-door relief. This, they were persuaded, would reduce pauperism. Mr. Slater Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, had expressed some agreement with their views. At a public meeting subsequently held thanks were voted to all who had promoted the success of the Congress. The association afterwards divided into two parties, one of which went to Haddo House, the seat of the Earl of Aberdeen, and the other to Dunecht House, the residence of Lord Lindsay.

The estate of Bordlands, Peeblesshire, which belonged to the late Mr. George Hope, has been sold for £25,000 to Sir James R. Ferguson, Bart.

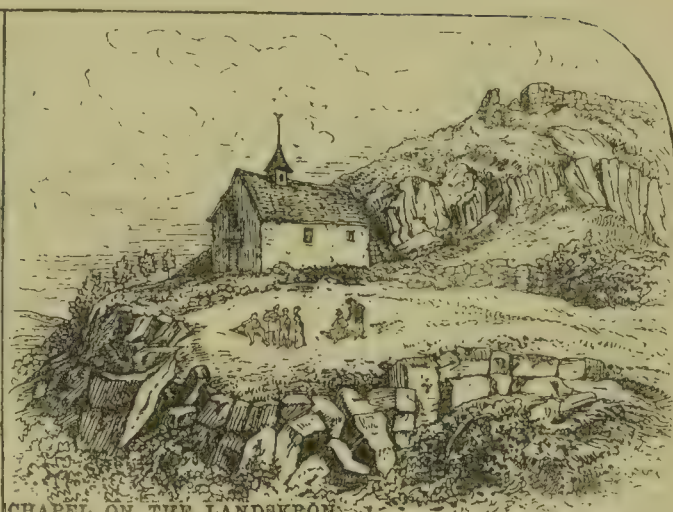
The Sheffield School Board has approved of a scheme for a truant industrial school in premises situate about six miles from the centre of the town. The children to be dealt with are incorrigible truants, those of a more hardened class, though unconvicted of crime, and neglected children whose parents disregard attendance orders, and whom it is desirable to isolate for a time from baneful home influences. Of these three classes it is calculated that there are upwards of one hundred children in the borough. The industrial pursuits proposed to be introduced are wood-chopping, paper-bag making, gardening, shoemaking, clothes mending, and the making of simple articles of dress.



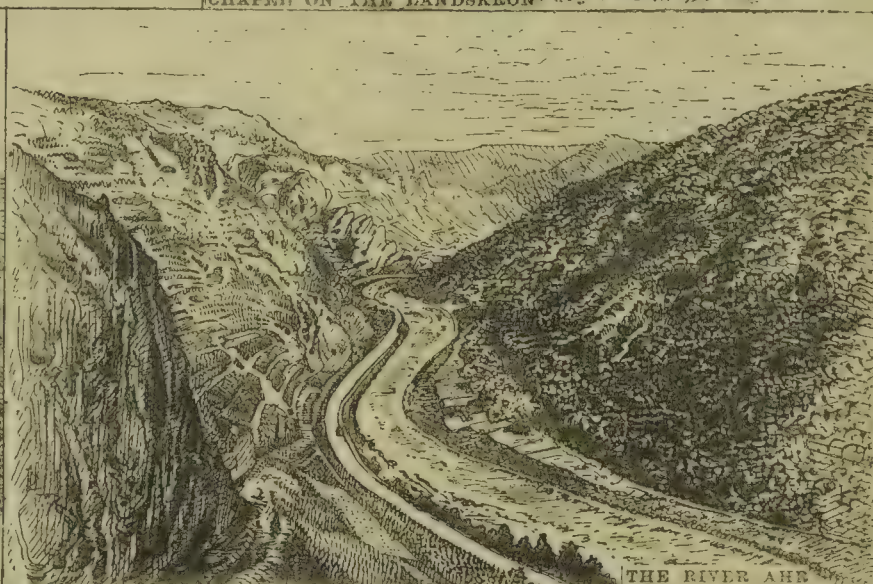
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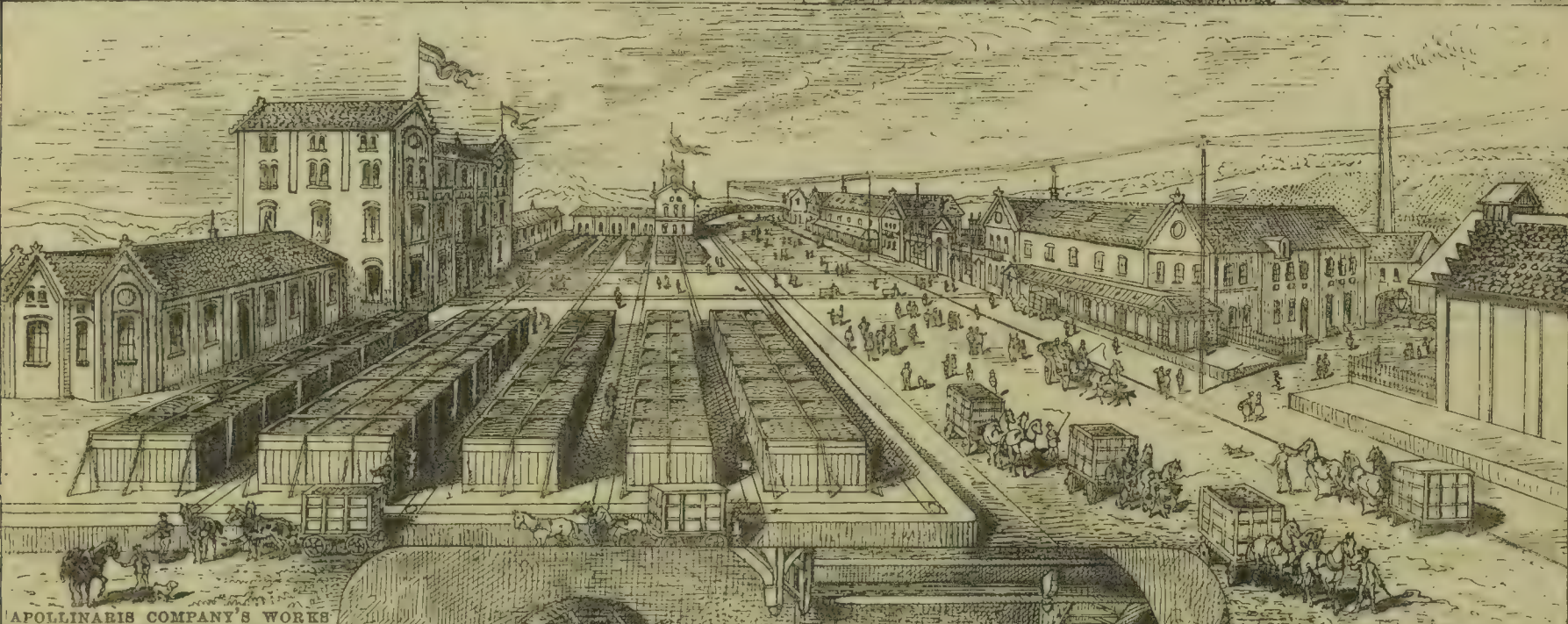
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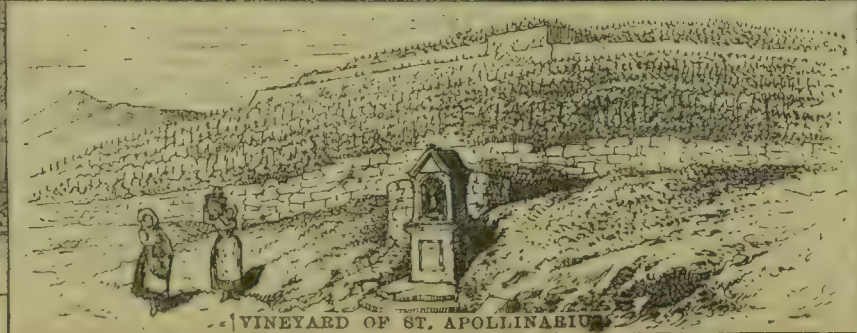
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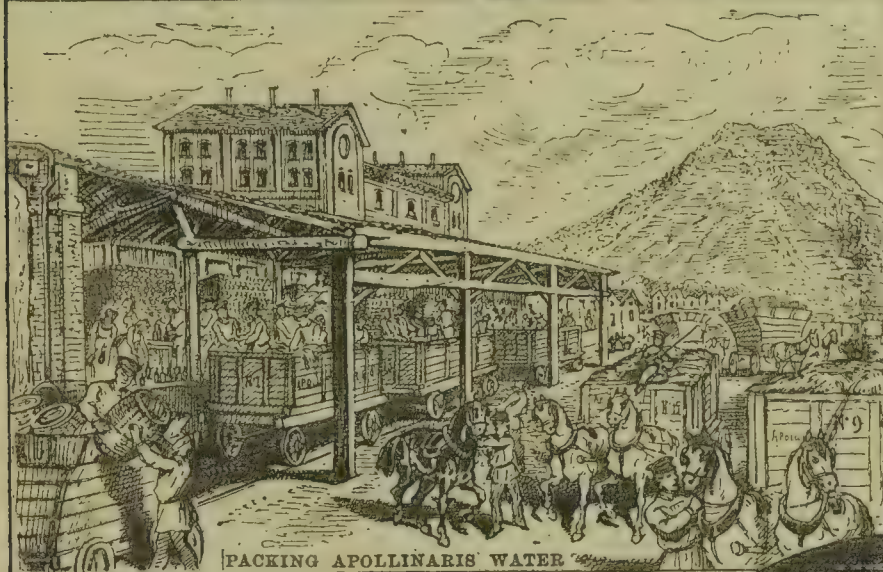
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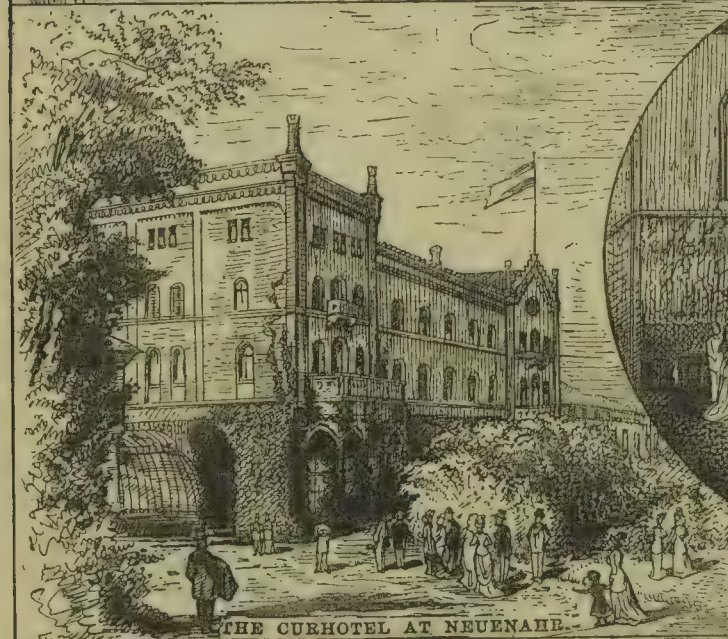
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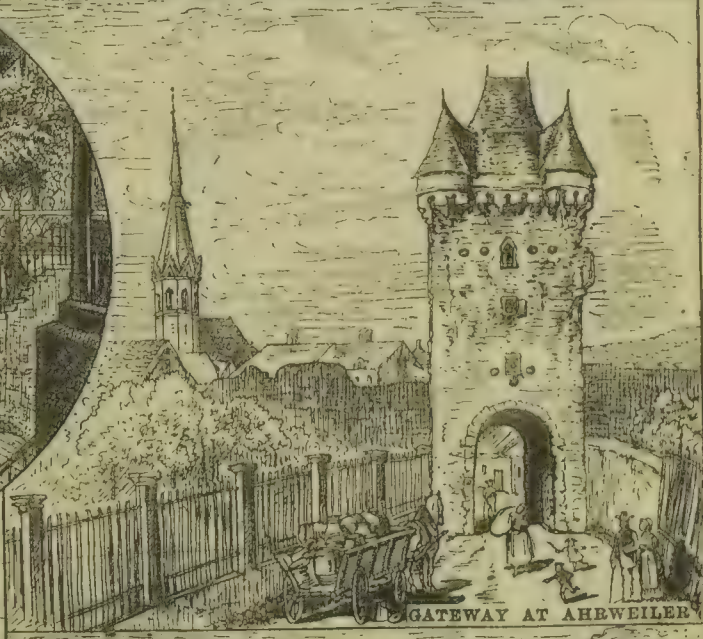
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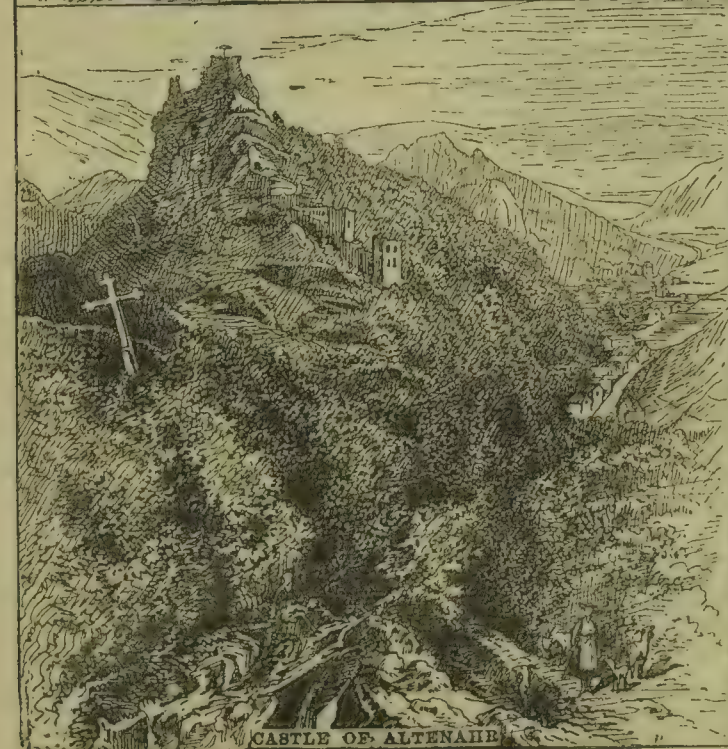
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## LAW AND POLICE.

The public mind has been relieved of a great burden. What has been called "The Penge Mystery" was solved, as far as it is in mortal power to solve it, at a late hour on Wednesday last; and the two brothers and two sisters indicted for the wilful murder of Mrs. Louis Staunton—Louis Adolphus Edmund Staunton, aged twenty-six, farmer; Patrick Llewellyn Staunton, twenty-four, artist; Elizabeth Ann Staunton, twenty-eight, wife of Patrick; and Alice Rhodes, aged twenty—were all found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Much morbid interest was taken in the trial at the Central Criminal Court. Well-dressed persons of both sexes thronged the large court of the Old Bailey from the beginning of the trial on Wednesday week to its close, and, with more curiosity than good taste, freely used lorgnettes to gaze at the prisoners, of whom Louis Staunton appeared cool and calm throughout, whilst his brother and his brother's wife were evidently deeply affected by the position in which they were placed, and Alice Rhodes completely broke down once or twice. From a judicial point of view, the trial was most satisfactory. The case for the prosecution was ably conducted by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Poland. Everything that could be adduced in favour of Louis Staunton was brought forward by Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Mathews. Marked ability was shown in the defence of Patrick Staunton by Mr. Edward Clarke. Mr. Douglas Straight and Mr. Purcell were the counsel for Mrs. Patrick Staunton; and Mr. Percy Guy acted for Alice Rhodes.

Little that was fresh in the well-known story of "The Penge Mystery" was brought to light. The unhappy history of Harriet Richardson's marriage and death was again told and retold. This heiress to a fortune of £4000 was married to Louis Staunton, then an auctioneer's clerk, twenty-four years of age (she being thirty-five), in the June of 1875, at Clapham, against the will of her mother, Mrs. Butterfield, who vainly appealed to Chancery to stop the marriage on the grounds of her daughter's imbecility. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Staunton went to live at 8, Loughborough-road; and there Mrs. Butterfield saw her daughter for the last time alive. Louis Staunton strongly objected to a repetition of his mother-in-law's visit for some reason or another; and the next time Mrs. Butterfield saw her daughter was when the latter lay dead in bed at Penge on April 15 last. Meanwhile Mrs. Louis Staunton had had a baby, and had been removed to a small house known as The Woodlands, at Cudham, where she boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and whence her infant was mysteriously taken on April 8 last to Guy's Hospital by Louis Staunton, who gave instructions that on the death of the child (which soon ensued) it should be stated that he was left by "John Harris." The money Mrs. Louis Staunton was in possession of at her marriage had become her husband's absolute property; and in the autumn of last year, moreover, Louis Staunton realised the rest of his wife's fortune (£2200), in which she had only a reversionary interest. With these moneys he bought just about the same time a farm very near the Woodlands. This was Little Grays Farm. There he lived with Alice Rhodes, contributing £1 a week for the maintenance of his wife and child at the Woodlands. It was shown beyond doubt by the servant, Clara Brown, that here the poor woman was kept in close confinement, neglected, and maltreated. But she did not long survive her child. On April 12, when she was so weak she had to be lifted into the carriage, Mrs. Louis Staunton was taken from Cudham to 34, Forbes-road, Penge, in order to get better medical advice, according to her husband, who told the landlady "she had had a doctor at Cudham who did not understand her case." Here, however, her sufferings soon ended. She died very shortly after her removal to Penge; and Dr. Longrigg, guided by the statements of the prisoners, at first certified that the cause of death was "cerebral disease;" but, having subsequently made a post-mortem examination of the body in conjunction with Dr. Bright and Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. Longrigg coincided with his colleagues that starvation was the real cause of death. On the other hand, two of the medical men called for the defence (who laboured under the disadvantage of not having seen the body) asserted that the symptoms of the deceased were consistent with tubercular meningitis, and that they were not at all accounted for by the theory of starvation.

The learned counsel for the defence strove to prove the innocence of their clients, Mr. Clarke, as counsel for Patrick Staunton, displaying especial skill and ingenuity in urging that the cause of death was not any deliberate plan of starvation, but the effects of emaciation proceeding from some disease of which a gradual wasting away was the peculiar symptom. The medical evidence in support of this theory was to the effect that the state of her organs and the discolouration of her body might have arisen from tubercular meningitis, or diabetes, or Addison's disease.

But all these arguments were virtually demolished by the clear and comprehensive, fair and impartial, and remarkably complete Summing-Up of Mr. Justice Hawkins, whose admirable review of the case on Wednesday occupied ten hours and a half in delivery. The jury deliberated an hour and twenty minutes; and, shortly after eleven on Wednesday night, returned a verdict of "GUILTY" against Louis and Patrick Staunton, Mrs. Patrick Staunton, and Alice Rhodes, recommending both women (Alice Rhodes "strongly") to mercy. Sentence of death

was immediately passed, Alice Rhodes alone pleading in stay of execution, "Only that I am innocent." A large crowd thronged round the doors of the Old Bailey, and cheers were sent up as soon as the verdict was learnt.

The inquiry into the charge against the Inspectors Meiklejohn, Druscovich, Palmer, and Clarke, and Mr. Froggatt, the solicitor, was concluded at Bow-street last Saturday, after having lasted twenty-eight days. On the conclusion of the evidence, Sir James Ingham, having heard the addresses for the defence, committed all the prisoners for trial on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice, and as accessories after the fact to forgeries committed by Kurr, Benson, and others; and Meiklejohn was also committed as an accessory before the fact. Bail was accepted as before for Mr. Froggatt and Inspector Clarke, but was refused for the other three Inspectors.

## RELIEF FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

A telegram from Berlin states that, at the special request of Princess Reuss, the wife of the German Ambassador to Turkey, Queen Caroline of Saxony has dispatched twelve sisters to Constantinople under the charge of a Saxon delegate of the Red Cross Society.

The Foreign Office has received from Mr. Fawcett a shocking account of the condition of the districts of Kyzanlik and Yeni-Zaghra. He states that the road from Shipka to Kyzanlik is strewn on each side of the way with festering corpses, and adds that the lovely appearance of the country makes the scene, if possible, the more horrible. The whole country between Carlova and Yeni-Zaghra is depopulated, and is reeking with the odour of human remains.

A letter from Mr. J. S. Young, dated Constantinople, Sept. 9, to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, reports that from all divisions of their medical staff engaged in attending the sick and wounded at the several scenes of action in Europe and Asia he continues to receive accounts of splendid work done. Dr. Leslie had his division during the fighting at Shipka continuously at work among the thousands of wounded, and from Aug. 14 to Aug. 20 he visited numerous refugees, women and children, some of whom were wounded. Dr. Crookshank's division was on the 1st inst. with the Turkish forces before Popkoi. From Varna Mr. Young transported on two occasions sick and wounded to Constantinople, the buildings at the former place having been overcrowded with the wounded sent down from the front. The Red Crescent Society was hard at work at Constantinople. The soup-kitchens established by Mr. Barrington Kennett for the wounded while being transported long distances have proved of great benefit.

Major-General Sir Henry Green, the honorary treasurer of the Stafford House Committee, has received the following letter from Mr. Barrington Kennett, dated Pera, Sept. 14: "I shall write you fully next week on many matters, sending you detailed accounts and estimates to the end of August. I am practising every economy, but my expenses cannot be kept below £1000 per month. I have to give up a splendid service which I was organising for removing the heavily wounded from Philippopolis to Constantinople for want of funds. I hope that you can put this before the committee. It is such a pity that I have to reduce my operations at this critical moment." At the last meeting of the committee it was decided, in view of the inadequacy of the funds remaining in hand to meet the pressing necessities arising out of the severe fighting, to lay this letter before the public, with an appeal for further subscriptions, in order that the work of relief, now more urgently needed than ever, may be carried on.

The Stafford House Committee have received a report from Colonel Coope of one of the distributions at the Constantinople soup-kitchen, showing the system on which it is worked. Nearly 3000 wounded have been received in all, and have been supplied with soup, coffee, tobacco, &c., at Tchiorion and Constantinople.

## SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT EXETER.

Yesterday week the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the character of president of the Exeter Literary Society, addressed a numerous meeting of the members of the institution in the Royal Public Rooms. The right hon. gentleman was supported by Mr. A. Mills, M.P., Mr. Cuthbertson (Mayor of Exeter), and several of the more prominent inhabitants of the city. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was very cordially received, reminded the assembly that the society, whose autumn session was then being opened, had been established since 1841, and that during the interim it had done a great deal of good and useful work, which entitled it to the hearty and increased support of the citizens at large—a support of which it stood in need, as an effort was being made to obtain better premises, so that it might have better opportunity of development. He asked his hearers to consider the changes that had taken place since 1841. If they compared the educational advantages of the then population with those possessed by the people of the present day, they would see that the advance which had been made was enormous and almost indescribable. In 1841 the people of Exeter knew nothing of the railway system, and they were without any of the means of communication which were now so important. They knew nothing then—nor did England generally—of the electric telegraph; and the system of ocean steamers was only beginning

to be developed. Beyond this, the penny post was only in its infancy, and there was no cheap literature such as was procurable at the present day. Not only were there no railways, but there were no railway libraries, and none of the cheap books or periodicals which tended to make a journey so much pleasanter than it would otherwise be. It was in the year 1841 that *Punch*, one of the great instructors of the age, and one of the most amusing periodicals, came into existence. He believed it was about the same time that the *Illustrated London News* made its appearance. Then, again, in 1841 the sum voted by Parliament for education was only £10,000, whereas now we counted by millions a vote which in those days was only reckoned by thousands. In 1841 we knew nothing of any education in the direction of science and art such as had been since developed by the Kensington Museum and the kindred institutions that had been established all over the kingdom during the intervening period, although about that time Mr. William Ewart was directing attention to the subject and sowing the grain of mustard seed that had borne such prolific fruit. Having reviewed the progress that had been made in science, literature, and art during the thirty-six years which the society had existed, and remarked upon the stirring political and social events of the same period, Sir Stafford proceeded to show the reverse of the medal. He said that, whilst our education was undoubtedly now far beyond what it had been, it was questionable whether strength of character had similarly improved, or if the intellectual condition of the country was by any means so satisfactory as it should be. Two great evils were the tendency to excitement and the growth of vanity. Examples of both he might take from the House of Commons. Unless there were some measures of a startling character passed in the Session there was a general feeling that Parliament had fallen back, and was not answering the expectations of the people. As to the second point, no intellectual disease was so mischievous as vanity and conceit in the present day. It was at the bottom of a large proportion of waste of time in Parliament, and was often most damaging to the cause which the persons who insisted on unnecessary speaking imagined they were advancing. The remedy would be for people to look to the work itself, and not to the men who were doing it.

## THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT LEICESTER.

As was reported in our last Issue, Mr. Brassey, M.P., gave an address on Thursday week upon work and wages in 1877. He contended that England held her own in international competition; that if wages were higher labour was relatively cheaper, and that the depression of trade was mainly attributable to over-trading by employers and to the abuse of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brassey, and resolutions were passed in favour of the extension of the Employers and Workmen Acts to seamen, the reform of the patent laws, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the requirement of certificates of competency from persons placed in charge of engines and boilers.

Yesterday week Mr. Broadhurst was appointed secretary of the Parliamentary Committee which had been instructed to inquire and report as to the relations between skilled and unskilled labour. Resolutions were adopted against interference by the Parliamentary Committee in local trade disputes, and the decision in the Richardson intimidation conviction, and in favour of friendly relations between co-operators and trade unionists, the exemption of bakers from the Smoke Act, and the attitude of the Birmingham nut and bolt makers.

Resolutions were adopted last Saturday in favour of direct working-class representation and the assimilation of the county and borough franchise, with a redistribution of seats, and against the unfair competition of reformatories in the labour market. Sympathy was expressed with the locked-out operatives of Bolton. A motion in favour of the establishment of a trade organ was negatived, one for the admission of bona-fide foreign delegates was referred to the Parliamentary Committee, and one as to overtime was postponed. Sundry votes of thanks concluded the congress. Bristol will be the next place of meeting.

The Congress of the Sanitary Institute at Leamington will be opened next Wednesday by Dr. Richardson, F.R.S. The exhibition in connection with the Congress will be opened on the same day by the Mayor of Leamington.

The Attorney-General has appointed Mr. Montagu Williams Counsel to the Treasury for the county of Middlesex Sessions, in the place of the late Mr. William Cooper. Mr. William Furner, the Judge of the Sussex County Court Circuit, has announced his intention to resign. He has held office since 1847.

There were two or three contests with volunteer corps last week. The H company of the Queen's (Westminster) held their annual contest; the Grosvenor cup and a series of prizes were competed for at Rainham under the auspices of the Middlesex Rifle Association—the winning score, by Sergeant J. P. Wright, being within six of the highest possible; and the seventeenth annual prize-meeting of the Highland Association at Inverness, which brought together a large number of crack shots of the United Kingdom—the shooting throughout being excellent.

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THE WAR: EFFECT OF MODERN BREECHLOADERS—"TURKISH LOSS, 800 IN ABOUT TEN MINUTES."  
A SKETCH IN THE SHIPKA PASS, BY CAPTAIN GAMLIER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."

## THE SHIPKA PASS FIGHTING.

Our Illustrations of the desperate struggle that has been going on since the 20th ult. in the Shipka Pass are supplied by the sketches of Captain James Gambier, R.N., the "Naval Correspondent" of the *Times* with the army of Suleiman Pasha, from whose letters of the 24th and 28th ult., and of the 1st inst., here reprinted, our readers will obtain a clear idea of the Russian positions, and of the Turkish attacks upon them, as shown in our Extra Supplement Large Engraving, and in that which appears on our front page:—

"Army of the Balkans, Shipka, Aug. 24.

"In order to understand the plan of the battle which has now been raging almost incessantly for four days in the Shipka Pass, it is necessary to have an idea of the topography of the hills and the situation of the point or points of attack. Standing in the plain on the Thracian side, in the Valley of the Tundja, and looking towards the Shipka Pass, a dividing range of varying height is seen running parallel to the valley, about east and west. From this range descend into the plain spurs, which radiate, as it were, from the summit of the Pass, and form between them deep valleys of from 2000 ft. or 3000 ft. to 4000 ft. in depth, which in some places are thickly wooded, and in others are inaccessible from rocks and precipices. These spurs, however, do not unite at any one point on the main dividing range, but are separated from the spur which carries the high road across the Balkans by extremely steep valleys of 400 ft. or 500 ft. in depth.

"It is with three of these spurs that we are concerned, and the central one at the summit of the Pass is the Russian position. The approach to this position from this side is perfectly easy, as far as the road itself is concerned; for, after making one or two curves on the side of the spur, it is carried almost in a straight line north and south across the range and down into Bulgaria. But this spur is, towards the head of the Pass, broken at its crest by five low hills from 200 ft. to 300 ft. high. The first of these, on approaching from the Tundja side, stands prominently forward like a great buttress of rock, and completely commands the road, while in itself it is inaccessible except from the northern and, consequently, Russian side of the Pass. The summit of this rock has been converted into a very strong fortress, not only by artillery, which is completely sheltered, but by rifle-pits and earthworks, constructed in a continuous chain diagonally from the summit to the road. The second elevation has a series of rifle-pits, which approach the road to within a few yards, and enfilade the sides of the spur above and below the road. On the third, a small rise, are placed three guns in an earthwork, which command both sides of the valleys on the east and on the west of the position. The fourth elevation is the crowning point, a strong earthwork, with six large Krupp guns, whose diameter of bore, I think, from fragments of shell which fell near, and which I picked up, must be about 4 in. to 5 in. These six guns command the entire situation, and can fire on nearly all points of the compass as far as I could see. It also is defended by a line of intrenchments and rifle-pits at the base of the mound, and the approach to it on the western side is enfiladed by the guns on the first position, the rocky buttress, which can be traversed with that object, if required. The fifth position has a few guns in earthworks, intrenchments, and rifle-pits, and is mainly of use in preventing the Turks from entirely surrounding the Russian positions by crossing over the range through some of the high steep valleys and coming up the road. The centre spur is thus seen to have five distinct positions, which will require to be carried either simultaneously or held successively with great peril, as each separate position is commanded by the one behind it. The approach by the main road is rendered absolutely impossible, as the artillery fire is directed down it like the blast of a funnel. The sides of these places are so steep that the men have to crawl on hands and knees and cling to the brushwood to ascend, and wherever the ground affords a landing-place there they are subjected to the fire of artillery, mitrailleuses, and rifle-pits. Now, still looking up from the plain, we must briefly describe the right and left spurs, which are the positions of the attack. The spur to the right, or east, runs in steep, rocky, and occasionally scrubby declivities to a high peak nearly 5000 ft. above the sea level, and from this a magnificent panorama of both sides of the Balkans is obtained by turning the head. It completely commands the Russian position, and if the Turks had heavy guns, or, having them, found it possible to get them into position at this point, the Russians would be compelled to evacuate the Shipka Pass in two hours without costing the Turks more than a few men, instead of having already stood an incessant attack of four days, which must have destroyed at least 4000 Turks, killed and wounded, and is as far from being finished as it was when it began. But, unfortunately for the Turks, the guns they have succeeded in getting up into this position are not of sufficient range to reach the centre position of the Pass, and the utmost they can effect is to shell the rifle-pits at the second position, while they themselves are within easy range of the heavier Russian guns. A continuation of this spur, about 1000 yards further to the north, has also been occupied by the Turks, and on it are placed five mountain guns.

"To retain these positions is very arduous work, as everything has to be carried up from the valley with great labour—provisions, ammunition, and water—and when there, the sides of the hills are so steep that anything set rolling would soon be several thousand feet below, so that the ammunition waggons and limbers are moored with hawsers to stumps of trees or round projecting rocks. The heat, even at this elevation, is excessive, and hardly a breath of air serves to clear away the smoke. The incessant firing of the guns, the whizz of the Russian shells, passing two or three feet overhead or bursting on the parapet, the dearth of water, and the scorching sun make the Peak battery anything but a pleasant place. The spur on the left is almost as difficult of access, but is far more sheltered from the sun, being covered with fine forests. To a point on this line of hill the Turks have dragged, by sheer force of men and horses, two field guns, which are brought into play on the right rear of the Russian position. The assaulting columns on that side arrive within a few yards of the Russian earthworks, sheltered by their own guns.

"I have thus attempted to give some idea of the plan of this very remarkable battle; but, like all battles that have been fought among mountains, it conveys but a confused idea to the mind without the aid of a ground plan; and even with one, from the variety of positions that both attack and defence assume, and from the constant changes and intermingling of the contending parties, any use of the ordinary words that describe such scenes, such as flank, rear, front, or anything of the kind, ceases to be appropriate. It must, therefore, be understood in a broad sense that the plan of attack as conducted by Suleiman Pasha is as follows, and that the history of one day may be considered as almost identical with any of the other four, except that on the second day the Turks spent more time in strengthening by intrenchments the ground already gained than in actual assault.

"I have said that the three spurs which face us from the plain as we look towards the Pass may be considered as those

concerning us in studying this battle. The centre is the Russian position, the right and left are the Turkish attack. On the right we see the Turks have succeeded in erecting two batteries, with a whole battery of field guns and two mountain guns in the one, and with a battery of mountain guns in the other. In the valley lying between this right spur and the Russian position, and on the slopes of the Russian spur, are upwards of twenty battalions of Turkish troops, some intrenched half way up the Russian side, others in the woods and near the summit, not more than 150 yards from the Russian rifle-pits. The guns from the Turkish batteries on the right spur play continually on these rifle-pits and on the earthworks on the Russian spur, firing over the heads of their own men in the valley. The men in the valley for four whole days, with immense loss, have made assault after assault on the whole left line of the Russians, and have been continually driven back by the fire of the centre Russian battery, which, as I said before, enfilades these hill-sides, or unable to effect a lodgment on the short piece of ground in front of the rifle-pits. At night the Turks intrench themselves, and dawn sees the bloody work begin again.

"The left spur is not of so much importance to the Turks, as regards artillery, as the spur on the right. Here at present they have only two guns in position, and in watching with my glass from the Peak battery I cannot discover that they do much good beyond diverting the fire of one or two of the Russian guns. But for the infantry attacks it is most important, as the approach to the rear of the rocky buttress is more easily made from this side. On this side, too, continued assaults have been made by the Turks, and I fear the loss in killed and wounded must have been extremely heavy in that valley. As from the Peak battery a bird's-eye view of the battle can be obtained, I have spent most of the last four days at that point, and have watched with admiration the courage and persistence with which the Turkish troops advance to the attack. Not once nor twice, but eight or ten times a day do they scale those steep wooded hills under a murderous fire, only to be hurled back when actually within a few yards of the summit. The fire of the Turkish artillery is extremely good—indeed, I may say I never saw better. After a few shots, they obtained the exact range of the rifle-pits at the second hill, and from these finally the Russian troops retreated in the utmost haste. At that moment the fate of the day, of days, and perhaps of Turkey, hung in the balance. The advance was sounded, and the assault should instantly have been made. There was the greatest enthusiasm and the wildest cheering at our position. The gunners worked like demons, and the hail of shell must have fallen with murderous effect on the flying Russians; but, for some perfectly unassignable cause, the Turkish troops in the valley did not respond. They had fallen back about half an hour before, and seemed temporarily dispirited. The moment of victory passed away, and in a short time we saw a Russian officer waving his arms and cheering back his men into the rifle-pits. It was a most exciting moment. After so much toil, so much blood, the Turks actually were masters of the day, but let the moment slip by. As night came on I turned to ride down the hill, passing in the steep paths with great difficulty the long line of wounded, some gasping out their last breath in an impromptu stretcher borne by four soldiers, some propped up on mules or horses, and others staggering along on foot, and I could not help shuddering to think how many more of their comrades would pass along that same road in the same pitiable position next day, because victory had been denied them when almost in their grasp.

"For a short time on the morning of the third day of the attack it also seemed likely that the Turks would carry all the positions. The artillery on both sides of the Russian position had opened a very heavy fire, and the troops advanced with astonishing enthusiasm. Nothing could have been more gallant than the way in which, regardless of shot and shell, with their comrades falling by twenties and thirties at their side, they forced themselves up to within a few yards of the Russian intrenchments. Watching with a glass, it seemed absolutely certain that they would rush on the works and carry them by assault; but then the same thing occurred which I have in the last four days witnessed six or seven times. They suddenly fell back again, either from want of some one officer to lead them or from unlooked-for failure of courage at the last moment. It was strange, too, to watch the effect on the Russians of these rushes on the intrenchments. On one occasion a body of at least 1500 men fled precipitately, and only a few remained, keeping up a steady fire on the advancing Turks. Then, as the Turks recoiled, back they came again, and the fire would extend along the whole line.

"The number of Turkish troops on the first day of the attack was seven battalions only, an absurdly inadequate number, and quite proof sufficient that Suleiman Pasha had very much underrated, not only the strength of the position, but the resistance that the Russians would offer. On the second and third day, as each evening brought in the tremendous lists of killed and wounded, and he found himself not one whit nearer his goal, he strengthened the attacking parties. Yesterday, there were twenty battalions in the front attack, six on the left, and eight on the right, besides a whole battery of field guns and, I think, eleven mountain guns on the right, with two or three field guns and two mountain guns on the left. It is difficult to give the exact number of troops; as a rough average, I take 600 men to a battalion when the fighting began last Tuesday. That would give about 21,000 infantry, besides the artillery and mountain guns. There are also great numbers of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians prowling about the hills and in the rear of the army; but for what object, except to strip the dead, I have failed to discover. It is true their occupation in the valley is gone, for there is not a village in sight that is not a blackened ruin, and probably not an old man or woman left alive. I suggested the other day that while the precious blood of the regulars is flowing like water upon the hillsides, some of these worthless ruffians might be set to work to make trenches or to carry away the wounded. But it appears they are not engaged for this kind of work, and cannot be persuaded to do anything so unprofitable. The real cause of their presence in the hills is that they may not be far off when the Pass is cleared for them to descend on Gabrova, the tall minarets and shining roofs of which sparkle temptingly in the Bulgarian plain, suggesting unlimited loot, blood, fire, and lust.

"The Russian force must be very considerable, probably not less than 10,000 to 15,000 regulars, and a reinforcement of four battalions was seen to march up from Gabrova yesterday evening. On the left of the Turkish attack late in the evening the Turks succeeded in retaining hold of a very important piece of ground on a small outlying mamelon, on which they threw up intrenchments, and still have possession of it. Two guns have just gone up to be placed there, and from their fire, which will take the rock battery of the Russians in the rear, great things may be expected. It was near this spot that late yesterday evening the Turks were once actually in the Russian intrenchments on the lower slopes of the rock battery; and, so precipitate was the flight of the Russians, that they left 200 rifles behind them, which were captured. But the Turks were compelled to abandon these trenches from the enfilading fire

of the centre battery. The Russians are making a very determined stand, and, with attacks coming from so many points, must find their whole force fully occupied. Through the night they succeeded in repairing all the damage done to their trenches and rifle-pits during the day.

"Aug. 28.

"Throughout the day of Aug. 26 there was very little fighting in the Shipka Pass, but towards evening, after the moon had risen, the Russians made another, though far more feeble, attempt than that of Saturday night to dislodge the Turks from their positions on the Russian right. The fruitlessness of this second attack should have been apparent before the Russians sallied forth from their fortresses to make it, for it was not probable that even Turks would have allowed the whole day to slip by without strengthening their position. During all day yesterday there was an entire cessation of hostilities, and both sides were busy all day burying their dead. I am informed that 1200 dead Russians were counted on the hillside where the severest struggle occurred. I visited the spot yesterday, and from the extraordinary way in which the trees and bushes are cut to pieces by bullets, the only wonder is that any man could have come out alive from such a terrific fire. The surface of the ground was broken by hundreds of small mounds where the dead were buried; and so insufficiently had this been performed, that here and there a hand or a knee protruding above the earth-heaps gave a ghastly aspect to the gloomy woods. There was not a single Russian prisoner made nor Russian wounded man brought into the Turkish lines. There is no quarter given by either side.

"The Turks have now converted their positions on the hills flanking the Russian position into almost impregnable fortresses, and it is difficult to understand why the Russians ever permitted these places to fall into the hands of the enemy. Had the Turks any of the modern appliances of war, such as field telegraphy, systematic signalling, or electric lights for night work, the Russians could not have retained their positions for twenty-four hours. Being without these, however, the siege of this place may be indefinitely protracted, and for the following reasons:—In the first place, no simultaneous attack is possible without some less cumbersome method of transmitting orders than that alluded to in a former letter, where an orderly took six hours to find the Commander-in-Chief; secondly, for want of lime or electric light, the broad high-road, lying only 1500 yards from the Turkish guns, which leads to Gabrova is a perfectly safe line of communication all through the night, and the Russian reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition pass unmolested. I was very much surprised to see such admirable workmanship in the Turkish lines. Already deep trenches had been blasted out of solid rock, and the most perfect earthworks, neatly covered with turf sods, rose behind. The prevailing idea with the Turkish engineer seems to be to have an infinity of traverses. Once inside these fortifications it would be almost impossible to be shot from any point, and the bursting of a shell must be confined to a very small space. Beyond this fortress the ridge of the hill extending towards the Russian position has been defended by a succession of stout stockades, placed diagonally and enfilading each other. The largest trees have been cut down, and stout stakes driven into the earth, with interlacing branches of beech, and earth filled in on the top. The most advanced of these stockades is within 1200 yards of the Russian centre fortress, and as they push forward yard by yard the Turks construct an excellent shelter with bread-bags filled with earth, the spaces between the bags allowing sufficient room for the fire of musketry. The advanced posts are so near each other that the sentries indulge in mild banter, kept up through the Bulgarians as interpreters. It is occasionally diversified by some one on either side taking a friendly shot at any head he can see.

"Sept. 1.

"As day by day passes in enforced inactivity on the part of the Turkish army besieging the Shipka Pass, the reckless waste of life of the first four days' constant assaults on such a position becomes more evident. Another week's contemplation of the grim grey rampart of rock which commands the Pass on this side, and from which the Russian guns peer ominously over road and valley, the crest of the almost inaccessible hills lying in a line of enfilade, and crowned with strong earthworks, with trenches and rifle-pits before them, and artillery behind, forces home the conviction, of which there was never much doubt, that 6000 of Turkey's best soldiers have been sacrificed foolishly, if not wantonly. When forty battalions lie day and night for a week before a position too strong to be attacked, and we note the foolhardiness of the first four days' fighting, when, on one occasion, seven battalions, and on another fifteen, and subsequently thirty-two, were hurled in sheer obstinacy against this position, it certainly becomes fair to ask why we should still be expected to accept Suleiman Pasha as a great General. Days have been spent in dawdling without one possible pretext, to end in an ill-planned, reckless attack on an impossible position, at an enormous cost of life to an army and to a country where the life of every soldier is of the very highest importance."

## THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.



PLAN OF RECENT OPERATIONS IN MONTENEGRO.

Our small sketch-map exhibits the recent operations of the Montenegrin forces. Nikshich capitulated on the 9th inst.;

Bilek, and one of the forts in the Duga Pass, did so on the 16th; and, four days later, the remaining Turkish forts fell into the hands of the Montenegrins. Four separate bodies of these warriors are at present engaged beyond the frontiers of their country. The main force is marching through the Duga Pass upon Gachko (Gatzko) or Metokia, and upon Nevesinje and Mostar, in the Herzegovina, all these places being occupied by Turkish troops. A second corps is operating from Bilek, northwards, and will probably endeavour to effect a junction with the first corps. The third corps of Montenegrins, commanded by Socica, is operating against Hafiz Pasha, who was defeated on the 16th inst. at Kopchitza, and driven across the Tara, either in the direction of Plevlye or Kolashin. Out of a total force of 10,000 men, the Turkish General is said to have lost one tenth. Lastly, there is a Montenegrin force, under Marko Milanof, in the south. That leader occupied the district of Gruda on Sept. 20, and an engagement with Riza Pasha was imminent.

## MUSIC.

### THE LEEDS TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

As recorded last week, this great music meeting opened in the Townhall on the Wednesday morning with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The distribution of the principal solo music was similar to that of previous occasions, a special feature having been the exquisite singing of Mdlle. Albani in the soprano music of the second part, as at the recent Gloucester Festival. The other principal singers were Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. In the oratorio, as in subsequent instances during the festival, the chorus-singing was especially fine.

The first part of Wednesday evening's concert was devoted to a performance of a dramatic cantata, entitled "The Fire King," composed by Mr. Walter Austin. The subject of the book is founded on Sir Walter Scott's ballad, and the text has been supplied by Miss Maud Hargreaves. The work opens with an overture, and the vocal portion of the cantata consists of a series of choruses and pieces for solo voices, mostly written in a smooth and agreeable style, but not presenting any points of originality or marked individuality. The characters in the supposed action were represented by Mrs. Osgood (Rosalie), Madame Patey (Zulema), Mr. Lloyd (Count Albert), and Signor Foli (the Fire King). Several of the pieces were applauded; among others, Rosalie's air, "Away, away to my love;" Zulema's solo, "Tis worth a thousand years to live;" the opening chorus of villagers, "Brightly smiles the happy morn;" and the other choruses, "Take the sword," and "Help, help! the day is lost." The cantata was conducted by Mr. T. Wingham, of the Royal Academy of Music, and the composer of the work was called forward at the close of its performance.

The second part of Wednesday's concert opened with Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and closed with that by Nicolai to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the intermediate portion having consisted of a miscellaneous vocal selection.

The earlier portions of Thursday morning's performances were miscellaneous—the first part having begun with the overture to "Der Freischütz," and finished with Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), in both of which the admirable qualities of the band were specially manifested. Vocal solos were contributed by several of the principal singers, and Dr. Spark played a solo of his own composition on the great organ, which is so conspicuous a feature in the Townhall. The second part opened with Auber's overture to "Fra Diavolo," which was followed by three vocal pieces, one having been Handel's air, "Angels ever bright and fair," finely sung by Mdlle. Albani.

Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music formed the climax to the Thursday morning's programme. The romantic grandeur of the composition was worthily realised in its orchestral, choral, and solo details—the latter by Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The chorus-singing was again remarkable for its excellence—the movements "Disperse, disperse," and "Come with torches" having produced a marked impression.

On Thursday evening Handel's "Solomon" was given, the effects of the orchestral score being powerfully augmented by the additional accompaniments of Sir Michael Costa. Here, again, were opportunities for the display of the fine singing of the Yorkshire choristers, some of the choruses (double and single) in "Solomon" being comparable in beauty or grandeur with those of any other oratorio of Handel. Admirably sung as they were at Leeds, they produced a very great effect. The "Nightingale chorus" had to be repeated. That the pieces for solo voices were adequately rendered is sufficiently indicated by the names of the singers—Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. W. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli.

Yesterday (Friday) week brought forward the specialty of the festival—the new oratorio "Joseph," composed expressly for the occasion by Professor G. A. Macfarren. The earlier successes of this gentleman were made by his several English operas, and it was not until recently that he displayed capacities for the production of sacred music in the highest form—that of the oratorio—first by his "Saint John the Baptist," and recently by "The Resurrection," produced at last year's Birmingham Festival.

The text of "Joseph" has been selected from the Holy Scriptures by Dr. Monk, organist of York Cathedral. The supposed characters are—Jacob (bass), Reuben (tenor), Joseph (baritone), Benjamin (soprano), the nine brethren (semi-chorus), and Pharaoh (tenor), with impersonalities for soprano, contralto, and chorists.

The work consists of two parts, the scene of the first being laid in Canaan, that of the second in Egypt. In the former the leading incidents illustrated are: The peacefulness of pastoral life—disturbed by the jealousy of Joseph's brethren—their conspiracy to destroy him—his life spared by Reuben—approach of the Ishmaelites—they purchase Joseph from his brethren—his farewell to his country—the false report of his death brought to Jacob—the grief of Jacob, and the attempts of his sons and daughters to comfort him. The second part deals with:—The pomp of Pharaoh's court—he relates his dreams—the failure of the wise men to interpret them—Joseph is brought from prison, expounds them, and is installed as Governor with great splendour—description of the years of plenty and of famine—first interview between Joseph and his brethren—he requires them to produce Benjamin—they return to Canaan, and Reuben persuades Jacob to allow Benjamin to accompany them—second interview between Joseph and his brethren in the presence of the house of Pharaoh, when he makes himself known to them—arrival of Jacob and all his family—retrospective sketch of the story from Psalm cv.

"Joseph" consists of thirty-five pieces for solo voices and chorus, preceded by an overture. In this prelude some of the leading themes of the oratorio are skilfully introduced, serving to foreshadow the musical interest, and to give an effect of completeness to the whole work. As in the Professor's other oratorios, the choruses are the portions in which, generally, he has been most successful. Of these we may

specify the chorus of shepherds, "O, praise God!" "Honour thy father and thy mother," "A voice was heard in Ramah," and "O Lord, have mercy upon us!"

The solo music derived every possible advantage from its interpretation by Mdlle. Albani, Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Foli. Among the special features in this respect were the duet (with chorus), "Commit thy way unto the Lord," sung by Mdlle. Albani and Madame Patey; the soprano song, "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of the world," and the solo, "I will open my mouth," both sung by Mdlle. Albani; the song, "Let us not kill him," rendered by Mr. Lloyd; and the duet, "Joseph, I love thee," by Mr. Santley and Signor Foli. Some of the dialogues by which the pieces are linked together are very impressive, and a beautiful sestet, "Forgive, if ye have aught against any," must be specified as one of the successful numbers.

The oratorio was conducted by the composer's brother, Mr. Walter Macfarren, conductor of the Royal Academy of Music. The applause was great throughout, three pieces having been encored (the duet, "Commit thy way;" the chorus, "See, Pharaoh;" and the sestet), and at the close the composer was called forward.

Of the characteristics and merits of "Joseph" we shall have further opportunity of speaking, before long, in reference to its performance in London.

The miscellaneous concert of the Friday evening was rich in interest and variety, both in its orchestral and vocal portions. In the former the excellence of the band again called for special recognition, as manifested in Joachim Raff's symphony in G minor, in Rossini's overture to "Semiramide," that by the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, entitled "The Wood Nymphs," the ballet music from Gounod's "Faust," and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda." The vocalists were Mesdames Sinico, Edith Wynne, and Patey, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mdlle. Redeker, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. Tovey.

On Saturday morning last the festival was closed by the performance of three great works of different periods and of very opposite styles. First in the programme was Bach's "Magnificat" in D—one of many pieces which the composer produced for Catholic church service, in addition to his still more numerous works composed for his own form of faith, the Lutheran. Bach's "Magnificat" contains passages—particularly in the choral portions—of grandeur and science analogous to similar manifestations in his "Passions-Musik" and the great Mass in B minor. The chorus-singing in the "Magnificat" again displayed the excellence of the Yorkshire choristers. The solo pieces were rendered by Mesdames Wynne and Patey, Mr. Shakespeare, and Signor Foli.

The "Magnificat" was followed by Mozart's "Requiem," the last great work of the composer—produced, indeed, literally when on his death-bed. In its performance on Saturday the solo portions were sung by Madame Wynne, Mrs. Mudie-Bolingbroke, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Santley.

With Beethoven's oratorio, "The Mount of Olives," the festival came to a close. Of this work we have so frequently spoken—and so lately as in reference to its performance at Gloucester at the beginning of this month—that we need not again comment on its many beauties; great, although somewhat secular and ultra-dramatic for an oratorio. The soprano solos were sung, as at Gloucester, by Mdlle. Albani; those for tenor and bass having been rendered respectively by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Santley.

A supplemental concert was given on Saturday evening, of which it is unnecessary to speak in detail, as the performances consisted of a selection from the festival programmes.

Fresh tribute is here due to the admirable chorus-singing at the Leeds Festival, again displayed in the works performed on the closing day, the opposite styles and manifold difficulties of which offered a special test of the powers of the choristers, and proof of careful preparation under the superintendence of Mr. J. Broughton, the chorus-master.

Strong aid to the musical success of the festival was afforded by the experienced skill and unflinching energy of Sir Michael Costa in the direction of the performances, the result of which can scarcely fail to be largely beneficial to the Leeds medical charities, in whose behalf they are given—the attendances having been much more numerous than at the first festival, in 1874.

The series of "Liebhart Concerts" at the Agricultural Hall closed on Monday evening with an attractive programme; the occasion having been for the benefit of the popular vocalist after whose name the concerts were entitled.

The twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace will begin on Saturday next. During the series, many interesting works will be produced for the first time here: among others, a fugue for stringed instruments, from a manuscript symphony by Mendelssohn; Berlioz's symphony, entitled "Harold en Italie;" a concerto by Bach; Purcell's "Yorkshire Feast song;" for solos, chorus, and orchestra; a cantata, "The Lady of the Lake," by Professor G. A. Macfarren; an oratorio, "Hezekiah," by Mr. J. L. Hatton; a new symphony by Mr. Prout; a new overture by Mr. Stanford; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new incidental music to Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth;" a "Rhapsodie" by Liszt; a piece entitled "In Memoriam," by Reinecke; Goldmark's "Hochzeit" (or "Country Wedding"); Saint Saens's "La Rouet d'Omphale" and "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," and the ballet music from Gounod's new opera "Cinq Mars"—all orchestral works.

The seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will open on Nov. 22. Ten concerts are to be given, and the performances will include Handel's "Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and "Hymn of Praise," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Verdi's "Requiem," Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist," and Mr. Sullivan's "Light of the World." Mr. Joseph Barnby and Dr. Stainer will retain their respective posts of conductor and organist.

Mr. W. Carter will give a series of oratorio performances at the Royal Albert Hall, as follows:—Oct. 18, "Messiah;" Nov. 8, Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" Dec. 13, Haydn's "Creation;" Jan. 3, 1878, "Messiah;" Feb. 14, Mendelssohn's "Athalie" and Mozart's "Twelfth Mass;" March 14, "Elijah;" April 4, Mr. Carter's "Placida" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea." The vocalists already named are Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Nouver, Miss Anna Williams, Mdlle. Enriquez, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. William Shakespeare, Signor Campobello, Mr. George Fox, and Signor Foli. Mr. Phelps will recite the verses in "Athalie." Mr. Edward Bending will preside at the organ.

The Wolverhampton Town Council has accepted the Duke of Cleveland's offer to lease fifty acres of the racecourse for the purposes of a people's park at a rental of £300 per annum, the Corporation having the right of purchase at £400 per acre at the expiration of the lease.

## THEATRES.

### DRURY LANE.

The reopening of the national theatre is virtually the commencement of the winter theatrical season. Mr. Chatterton has been careful to inaugurate it with as full and as powerful a bill as his position enabled him to command, by way of worthily furnishing forth his usual autumnal benefit. The entertainment commenced with an original one-act opera, furnished with music by Ferdinand Wallerstein, entitled "Barbazan." The libretto, by Arthur Matthison, is not without merit. The sub-title to the opera, "or, The Fatal Peas," suggests the leading theme. Mr. Matthison himself represents the Grand Duke of Barbazan, who musically laments the onerous complexity of his occupations. He is, in one person, Duke, King, Parliament, and also a father. His daughter Dulcinetta (Miss H. Coveney), beloved by Count Otto (Miss Hembidge), is placed in an awkward fix. Every stranger, on arriving at Barbazan, is compelled to eat peas in the Ducal presence. The object is to ascertain whether he eats them with a fork. Unfortunately, Count Otto uses a knife, for which atrocity he is capitally sentenced. Before he dies, however, he is permitted to have one wish; and that is, to have presented to him on a golden toasting-fork the eyes of all who witnessed his eating peas in an unorthodox fashion. None but the Duke confesses to have seen the mortal offence; and he, to escape obvious consequences, is compelled to pardon the transgressor, and thus evade the penalty incurred. There is some brilliant music in the piece.

But we must pass over its merits to notice the great drama of the evening, taken from "Peveril of the Peak," and furnished with some fair blank verse dialogue, and much new business, by Mr. W. G. Wills, under the title of "England in the Days of Charles II." We have no intention of tracing the story, which is, indeed, too well-known to bear repetition. The action opens with a scene in Derby Castle, in the Isle of Man, in which Major Bridgenorth (Mr. S. Emery) pleads in vain for the life of his kinsman, William Christian (Mr. E. F. Edgar), to the haughty Countess of Derby (Miss M. Leighton). The papers found on the victim this lady intrusted to Julian Peveril (Mr. W. Terriss) for deliverance to the King. The subsequent incidents relate to the perils encountered by him in performing this duty, and to the agency of the supposed dumb Fenella (Miss Louise Willis), who preserves him from them, albeit thereby she secures him for her rival, Alice Bridgenorth (Miss A. Murray). Another agent in his preservation is the young man's honest servant, Lance Outram (Mr. Norman). Among his enemies, too, is Edward Christian (Mr. Fernandez), the brother of the executed William. He and Major Bridgenorth, aided by "the Saints," persecute the Countess; the noble lady, however, is ultimately delivered from their machinations, and at length brought to the presence of the jovial Monarch, who has pardoned her for the execution of William Christian. The two final acts are spectacularly illustrated with some court festivities, together with the pageant of a masque by Ben Jonson. In these scenes, too, are introduced the favourite dwarf of the First Charles, Sir Geoffrey Hudson (Mr. Charles Collard), whose appearance not a little contributed to the amusement of the audience. King Charles the Second is acceptably impersonated by Mr. Pennington, who successfully imparted to some of his speeches considerable elocutionary impressiveness. The scenery by Mr. W. Beverly was altogether in his best manner; and it will not have been his fault if this new historical adaptation should not happen to prove attractive. It is, besides, well acted throughout.

The Alhambra has put forward another of its peculiar attractions. "The King of Indigo" follows "Orphée aux Enfers." It is a grand opéra-bouffe in three acts, the libretto by Mr. Burnand and the music by Johann Strauss. Babazook, a descendant of Ali Baba, like his ancestors, regards this Monarch's hidden treasure as his own. Similar results follow; but there is a want of plot. Madame Selina Dolaro and Miss Adelaide Newton did full justice to the songs. The piece was admirably put upon the stage.

A Scottish Musical Entertainment at St. James's Hall, by Mr. Kennedy, with his sons and daughters, deserves at least a brief record. The music is judiciously selected, and the monologue was effectively delivered. Many of the songs are given with great force and expression; the piano accompaniment being exceedingly well played.

Miss Glyn has begun her Shakspearean readings. She read the "Merchant of Venice" at the British Institution on Wednesday evening. The readings at her residence in Mount-street will re-commence on Oct. 30.

On Tuesday the whole of the troops at Aldershot assembled in the Long Valley and went through a field-day, under the command of Major-General Wardlaw, C.B.

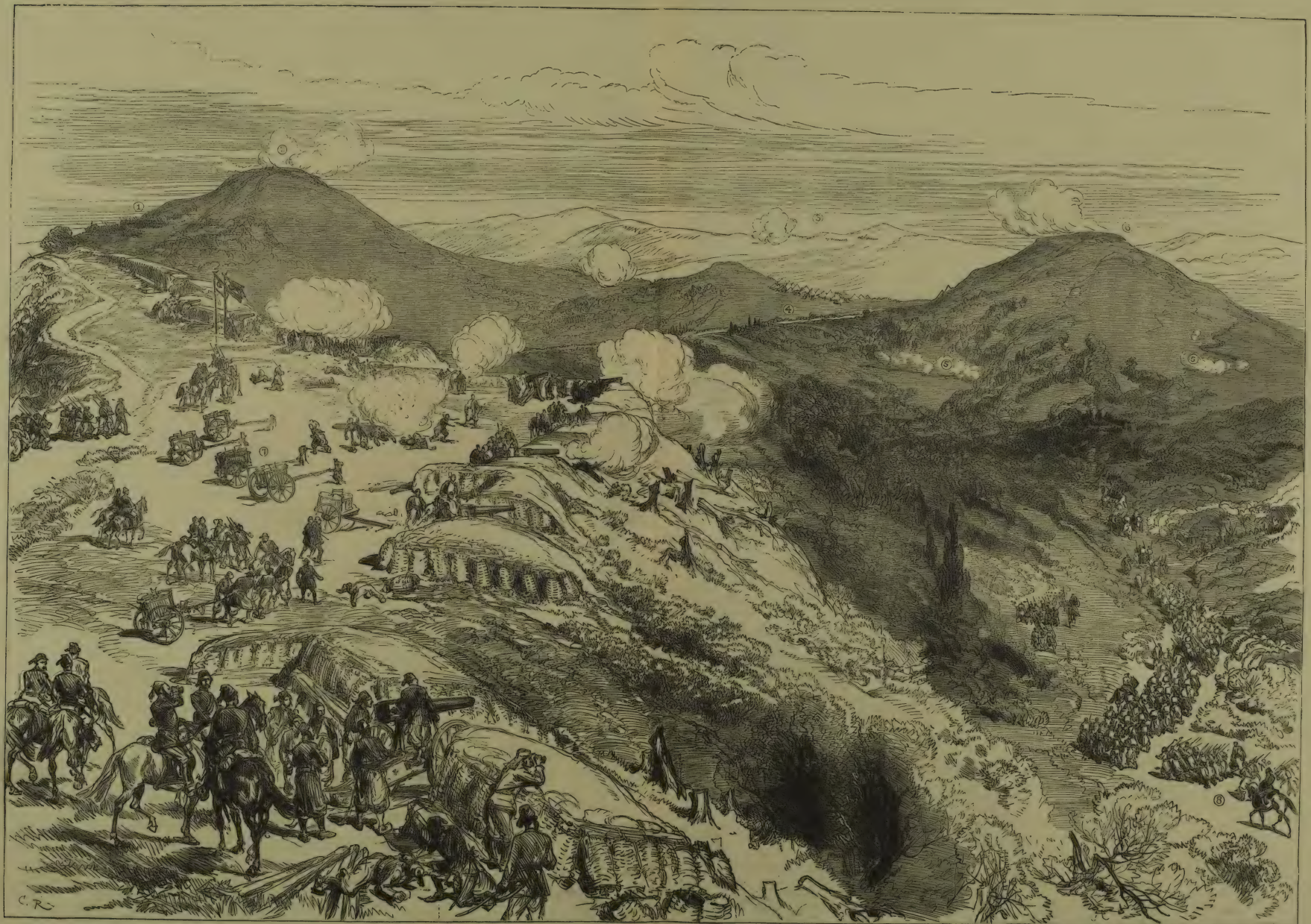
The board of management of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester has resolved, on the recommendation of a committee, to offer each of the nurses and attendants £2 per annum in lieu of beer. The proposal met with some opposition, but it was carried by a large majority. Stimulants are not to be allowed to the nurses who may hereafter be engaged.

At the Sholebrooke sale of shorthorns last week, by Mr. John Thornton, the total sum realised for twenty-six cows and eleven bulls was £12,996 10s. The highest priced cow was Grand Duchess Twenty-third, who made £2750 gs., the buyer being Lord Bective, who also bought Cherry Grand Duchess Fourth for 1800 gs. Grand Duchess Twenty-ninth was sold to Mr. Allsopp for 2450 gs., and Cherry Grand Duchess Eighth for 900 gs. to the same purchaser. Lord Bective gave 1550 gs. for a ten-month bull calf, Grand Duke Thirty-first; and 1000 gs. was paid by Sir George Phillips for Grand Duke Twenty-ninth. Another of the tribe was sold for 505 gs.

Operations connected with the submarine tunnel have been begun on the other side of the Channel, several pits having been sunk to the depth of about 110 yards. At the same time the French and English committees have drawn up the conditions of working for the route. The property of the tunnel is to be divided in half by the length—that is to say, each company will possess half of the line, reckoning the distance from coast to coast at low tide. Each company will cover the expenses of its portion. The general work of excavation will be done, on the one hand, by the Great Northern of France, and on the other by the Chatham and South-Eastern Companies, the two latter having each a direct route from London to Dover. All the materials of the French and English lines will pass through the tunnel in order to prevent unnecessary expenses and delay of transhipment, as in England and in France railway companies use each other's lines, and goods can pass from one line to another without changing vans. It is understood that an arrangement will be established for a similar exchange of lines between all the English and Continental railway companies when the tunnel is completed. The tunnel will belong to its founders. At the expiration of thirty years the two Governments will be able to take possession of the tunnel upon certain conditions.



THE WAR: BRINGING DOWN THE WOUNDED FROM THE TURKISH LEFT ATTACK IN THE SHIPKA PASS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIER, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."



Turkish Battery in Foreground, six field guns and five mountain guns.

1. Turkish First Division.

2. Mount St. Nicholas.

3. Turkish Left Attack.

4. Shipka Road.

5. Rifle-Pits.

6. Russian Centre (1000 yards from Mount St. Nicholas).

7. Artillery Limbers tied to stumps.

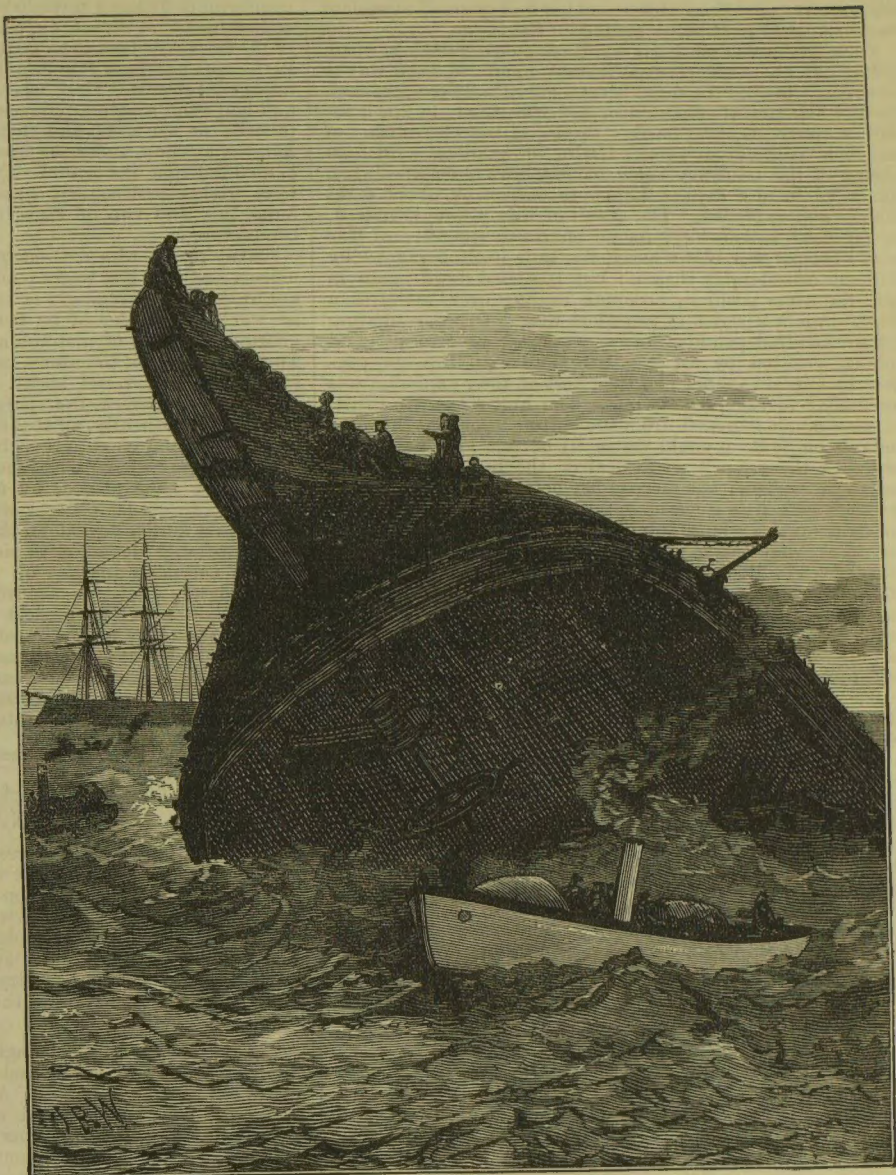
8. Turkish Third Division.

GENERAL ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN POSITION IN THE SHIPKA PASS, AUGUST 24, SHOWING BOTH SIDES OF THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN GAMBIE, R.N., A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."



FIRST ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE FOREST.



ATTACHING THE THREE TORPEDOES TO THE FOREST.

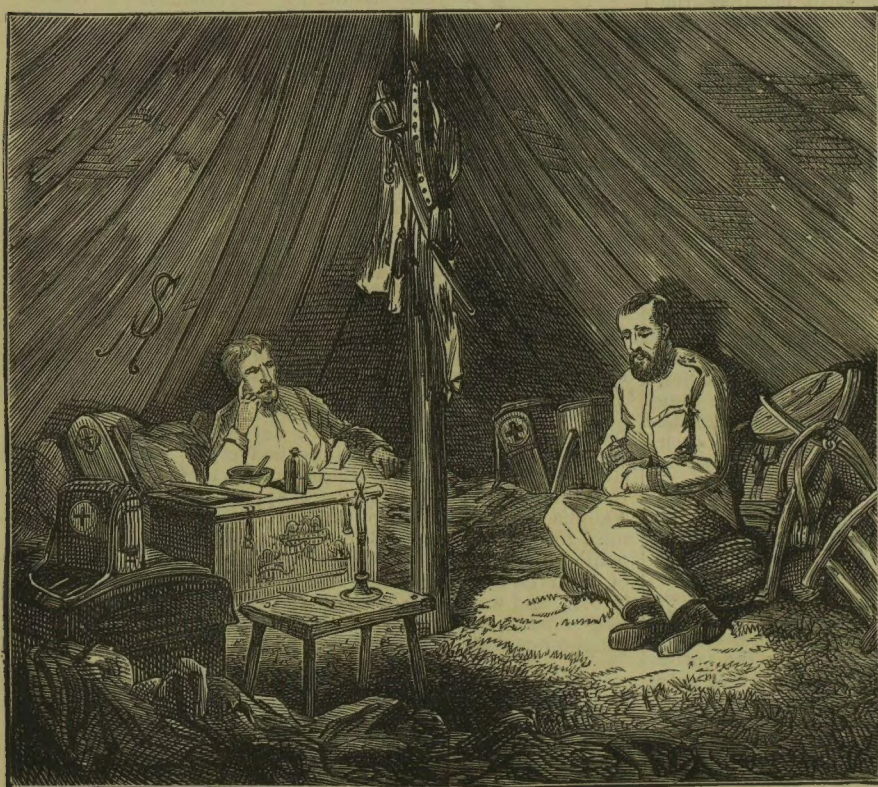
## THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

We give two Illustrations of the means employed by order of the naval authorities, during five successive days of last week, to remove or blow up the hull or wreck of the Nova Scotia ship Forest, which came in contact with the New Zealand emigrant-ship Avalanche, off Portland, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., when the latter instantly sunk, and more than a hundred persons were drowned. The novel and difficult task, which was finally and successfully accomplished on Saturday last, has been imperfectly described in some daily papers, and the merit of its performance has scarcely yet been estimated as it should have been. The following more authentic and correct account of it is therefore commended to attentive reading.

Rear-Admiral W. M. Dowell, C.B., the senior officer of the Channel Squadron, at present lying in Portland Roads, having received instructions from the Admiralty to destroy the wreck of the ill-fated ship Forest, dispatched H.M.S. Defence (Captain R. P. Cator) on Tuesday morning last week, well provided with material in the way of electric cables, torpedo-cases, and other apparatus, and with science in the persons of

the trained torpedo officers and men of the Fleet. The whole was under the personal control of Captain Howard, of H.M.S. Black Prince; Lieutenant Ferris, of the same ship, being the practical working officer. The morning was fine, with a slight swell rolling in the Channel, but it died away considerably during the afternoon. The wreck was sighted bearing about S.E., distant two miles from the Shambles light-ship. It was lying in a position that gave rise to many conjectures as to what kept it from sinking or drifting away. Having arrived on the scene of action, the steam-pinnaces of the Black Prince, Defence, and Warrior, immediately went alongside the wreck, examined it closely, and then, hauling off to a safe distance, the Defence fired a Palliser projectile at the wreck. So well did Lieutenant Statham perform this operation, that the shot passed clean through the hull, and flew away beyond, causing many of the spectators, some of whom were naval men, to imagine that it did not strike at all. The boats then again approached the wreck, and the torpedo work commenced. A barrel containing about 300 lb. of gunpowder was lowered

along the keel, as deep as the strength of the cask would allow, in the hope that it would get under the vessel. The boats again retired, and an electric wire from the pinnacle of the Black Prince was put in connection with the submarine mine. This, by its explosion, threw up an immense column of water, but did little damage to the wreck, which got a severe shaking, but appeared uninjured. The next operation was the carrying out of a plan proposed by Captain Cator. A long iron bar, bent much in the shape of a semicircle and held by rope slings in such a manner that its diameter was nearly horizontal, was placed over the keel. From its centre and two ends were suspended service cases, each containing 100 lb. of powder. These were all connected by electric wires, and arranged in what is technically known as "fork." The whole fabrication was then allowed to slide down as before, and was exploded in a similar manner to the first from the pinnacle. This time, a large quantity of wreckage, such as timber planking, was blown away, and the wreck slightly altered its position; nevertheless, the actual hull



THE WAR: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WITH THE FEVER, CONSULTING THE STAFF-SURGEON.



MISS RYE'S HOME FOR EMIGRANT FEMALE CHILDREN, AT NIAGARA, LAKE ONTARIO.

remained intact. The evening was now closing in, for these operations took much longer to carry out than might be supposed, owing to the careful handling of the electric firing apparatus, and the Defence and her fleet of small attendant vessels returned to their anchorage for the night.

They recommenced work on Wednesday morning, when, by daylight, the destroying party were again on their way to the wreck. During the night several mines had been prepared. The first experiment consisted of lowering down, in much the same manner as previously, three oil-barrels, made of iron, each containing about 150lb. of powder. But, on account of the tendency these barrels have to collapse when submerged to any depth, they were only sunk about eight fathoms and exploded. The result of this attempt, indeed, was far more satisfactory, for an enormous quantity of the wreck's bottom was blown away, the hull itself being bodily lifted and considerably shaken; but it settled down again in much the same position, although heeling over more than before. Again a series of torpedoes were lowered, consisting of five hundred-pounder cases, arranged in "fork," and kept in position by an iron bar similar to the one prepared by Captain Cator; and the effect of their explosion was very similar to the previous one. The hull was again lifted, and also much loosened from the bottom; for, on the men climbing on to it, it could distinctly be felt heaving up and down with the sea. A great deal of the bows of the vessel came to the surface; one piece of her bottom was so large that three men with ease stood upon it; and amongst other things that came up was a large tub containing fresh meat. Whilst these mines were being got into position and fired, a large twenty-seven gallon cask was being fitted on board the Defence and filled with 240lb. of gun-cotton. The operation of laying this down was personally superintended by Admiral Dowell, who had come out in the pinnacle of the Thunderer. The mine was lowered to the bottom from one boat, and then towed well under the wreck between two other boats. On its being exploded everyone thought the hull would go down, so violently was it shaken; but it still remained above water, heeling much over on one side, and what was supposed to be the cross-jack yardarm appeared above the surface; this proving that, at any rate, some of the masts were standing. This concluded the operations for the day, and the Defence and other vessels returned to Portland.

On Thursday morning work was again resumed, charges, as before, having been prepared overnight. Two barrels of gun-cotton were consecutively fired, but without obtaining the wished-for result of entirely sinking the stern of the wreck. Afterwards a cask of gunpowder was fired; and although at each explosion an enormous amount of timber floated away, the actual rudder remained in sight. During Thursday afternoon a constant attack was kept up with submarine mines placed about the hull in all available positions; but still the wreck obstinately remained above water, while timber, &c., by the ton floated from it, and one or two of the yards came away, also the lid of a seaman's chest, with an oil-colour representation of the ship under sail. The final explosion for the afternoon was that of a boat's water-breaker, containing about 100lb. of gun-cotton, after which the work ceased for the night.

Friday morning again saw the Defence on the scene of action; but now a different idea altogether was put into execution. It was determined to try and tow the remains of the Forest—not with any idea of being able to take it ashore, but simply, as it were, to give it a pull about; for this purpose the Trinity House steamer Galatea, which had joined the Defence's fleet on Thursday, took the wreck in tow, and commenced steaming ahead, but without any perceptible effect, as the hull, heaving slowly up and down, in all other respects remained stationary. The paddler-steamer proving, as was thought, too light for such a heavy job, cast off; and the Defence, passing a strong six-inch hawser of steel wire to the wreck, began in her turn to try. In the meantime a series of three mines, each containing about 270 lb. of gunpowder, had been prepared, and these were exploded very fairly under the bottom of the Forest, completely breaking her back, and bringing up two or three of her yards, together with the heel of one of her masts, but not entirely separating it, owing, it was surmised, to her rigging being of wire, and having generally become entangled below the surface. All Friday night did the Defence continue to tug at the wreck; but so slowly and to such little purpose did she do so, that on Saturday morning the hull appeared unaltered, and within five miles of its position overnight.

On Saturday morning Lieutenant Statham proceeded to the wreck, and, having carefully placed a mine containing nearly 900 lb. of powder, exploded it from the stern of the Defence, with such good effect that the work of destruction was virtually done; the wreck gave a kind of leap, and broke clean in halves; the bows split completely open in a fore-and-aft direction, floating away by itself, and another mast—probably the foremast—came up. Lieutenants Statham and Marsh were then dispatched in the Defence's steam-pinnacle to destroy the bow-part, and, after exploding a mine under it, succeeded in completing the split and separating the port from the starboard side. One piece then, in a most singular manner, drifted back to the Defence's stern, and became entangled in the shapeless mass she was still towing; while the other piece floated away to some very considerable distance. However, the pinnacle, refurnished with material, gave chase, and commenced its destruction. Three mines were most successfully fired under it, blowing it completely to pieces, throwing several very large timbers an enormous height into the air. Such a thorough "smash-up" had not previously taken place. It was seen, on the water becoming quiet, that only in two places were any planks held together; and a small 100-pounder outrigger torpedo under these soon left no wreck but what could be pulled apart with a boat-hook. All this time the Defence, rejoined by the Trinity steamer Galatea and the steam-launches, had been employed in towing apart various pieces of wreck. The Galatea towed a mast out, and Lieutenant Ferris exploded one more large mine, when it was found the hull was no longer unmanageable; so the Defence turned her head towards Portland, and commenced slowly and surely to tow her victim into harbour. The Galatea, towing in a spar or two and leaving them, returned in the middle of the night, lashing alongside the ironclad, and the two pulled away merrily at about the rate of two and a half knots an hour. Sunday morning saw the Defence and Galatea round the Portland Breakwater, and a few minutes afterwards the remains of the Forest of Windsor were safely at anchor, waiting for the receiver of wrecks to do as he pleased with them.

Thus ended the destruction of the ill-fated ship, a long and tedious job many will think; but when the circumstances of the case are carefully taken into consideration it will easily be understood that a whole fleet of ironclads could with far greater facility have been sunk than the Forest destroyed. Here was a ship, lying bottom up, with her beams held some twenty fathoms down by two tons of ballast, masts standing, yards across, and sails set, a three-knot tide running, and a cross lop of a sea running nearly the whole time. No time was allowed to procure proper service iron mines, consequently nothing but extemporised torpedoes was available, consisting chiefly of rum and salt-beef casks. Several daily papers sug-

gested the use of dynamite; but they were apparently unaware of the fact that gun-cotton, an explosive equally powerful and by far safer, was used, and freely used. It is a very different matter comfortably fitting a torpedo on the upper deck of the Vernon at Portsmouth, with every appliance at hand, and with the heads of the torpedo school to look after things, laying out the torpedo in the still waters of Porchester creek, and then carefully mooring a boat over it. Here were mines to be made extempore and laid from a steam-pinnacle by men who had little or no practice at the work, and then to be hauled as far as rigging, &c., would allow under the wreck. On the whole, it cannot be denied but that the actual explosions of the various charges were highly satisfactory, considering that only four mines hung fire, and two of these owing to the breaking of the conducting wires.

Many people who are unacquainted with the difficulties the officers and men had to contend with in all this work will be apt to think disparagingly of torpedoes as a destructive engine of war; but it should be borne in mind that, although an enormous amount of material and labour was expended on the Forest, any one of the mines used would have easily sunk the largest ironclad vessel afloat. Owing to the extraordinary position of the wreck, the charges could not be got under its bottom; consequently, all that could be done was to rest charges on the sides and trust to their being deep enough to act crushingly on them; whereas, had she been floating, one of the mines could have been placed, by means of an outrigger pole or otherwise, in actual contact with her bilge, and the powder, acting as it always does along the line of least resistance, would have inevitably blown her to pieces.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies washed ashore at Portland was closed on Saturday; the jury expressed their disapprobation of the neglect to provide decently for their interment. There will be an official inquiry, by order of the Board of Trade, into the circumstances of the collision between the two ships. The Agent-General of New Zealand has given £5 each to the Portland boatmen who relieved the survivors, on the morning after the disaster.

### THE EMIGRANT-GIRLS' HOME IN CANADA.

We lately published an interesting letter from a lady who accompanied Miss Maria Rye with her last party of seventy emigrant children from London to Canada; and we now give an illustration of the house in which they are lodged and taken care of while Miss Rye is making arrangements for placing them in household service or apprenticeship with respectable homely families in that country. Writing from Toronto on Sept. 7, the correspondent of the *Standard* supplies the following description:—

"At the mouth of the Niagara river, where its curiously green deep waters lose themselves in Lake Ontario, lies the quaint old town of Niagara. A large and comfortable hotel, facing the lake and exposed to the cool northerly breezes, attracts thither a large number of Americans and Canadians during the three or four months of summer; but at other times and in other respects the old capital of Upper Canada must be a decidedly quiet place of residence, though to many persons this feature is fully compensated for by its cheapness, its charming climate, and the amazing fertility of its fruit orchards. The Niagara district is the fruit garden of Canada; and the hundreds upon hundreds of baskets and boxes of peaches, pears, plums, and grapes which the steamers bring across daily to Toronto in the height of the season are among the pleasantest sights—and smells—in Canada. It is not, however, in the luscious fruits of Niagara that I wish to interest your readers, but in a certain square brick building standing about a mile out of the town, which, if not architecturally attractive, yet, with its deep verandahs and jalousies, looks comfortable and well cared for. Neither outside nor inside does it in any way betray the fact that its walls were originally those of the gaol of the district; for it stands in a garden and orchard where the trees are literally breaking under the weight of peaches and plums, and the vines are loaded with hundredweights of grapes; and its general appearance, as well as all its internal arrangements, were completely changed when it passed into the hands of its present owner and was adapted for its present use—the receiving-house, the 'Western Home,' as she calls it, of the young children who are intrusted to Miss Rye for deportation from England to Canada. Cleanliness, space, and airiness are the characteristics of the house that most strike the visitor on first entering; and the arrangements, if simple and inexpensive, are admirably adapted for their several purposes. To anyone who knows what is the life of a child in a London slum or an English workhouse, the picture presented and the contrast suggested by those twenty-five children—the latest arrived batch—whom I saw the other day, clean, ruddy, and happy, shouting up and down the verandahs, was certainly very striking indeed; but, instead of sending me away contentedly thankful that Miss Rye's labours had wrought such a happy change in these and hundreds of their predecessors in this 'Western Home,' it the rather incited me to ascertain what, if any, are the real objections which lie against Miss Rye's scheme and her system of carrying it out. The children, if I understand the process right, are derived from two sources—from workhouses, the guardians of which are willing and are authorised to intrust orphan and other children to Miss Rye; and from the streets and wretched tenements of London, whence waifs, orphans, deserted children, drunks' children, and such like, find their way to her Home or receiving-house in Peckham. On arrival in Canada the whole batch is almost invariably brought to Niagara for rest, for study of their characters, for washing after the voyage, and for perfecting the arrangements for placing them in families, which usually have made applications for all of them long before their arrival. After the lapse of a week or two the concourse is dispersed, the children are sent or taken to their new homes, and their new life begins."

There has been some controversy in official quarters upon the merits of this system; and Mr. Doyle, an Inspector of the Local Government Board, who was sent out to Canada, reported that it had in many cases not proved satisfactory. It appears that in the six years terminating with 1876, Miss Rye had landed at her establishment in Niagara 1100 children from the streets and workhouses of England, and it reflects credit upon the sanitary and dietary regulations to which her numerous charge has been subjected that during this entire period the death rate in the number specified amounted only to fifteen. She is reluctantly compelled to admit, however, that sixteen of the workhouse girls fell, and that a considerable number besides had displayed violent temper and extreme insubordination, resulting in a frequent change of situation and sometimes in their return to the Home. Nor is this fact strange; when their previous lack of firm but gentle discipline is taken into account. She also admits having lost sight of twenty-eight girls under fifteen years of age.

Notwithstanding these partial failures and disappointments, we receive the testimony of the Toronto correspondent

of the *Standard* in favour of Miss Rye's proceedings. "We in Canada," he says, "know something of her work, and we in Canada are to a great extent satisfied that it is a good work, and fairly well done. It is true she is overtaxed; it is true that, single-handed, she is not equal to the labour and expense of doing the whole thoroughly. No one person, man or woman, however much his or her heart may be in the work, can possibly supervise the collection of the children in England, their exportation, their reception here, the selection of homes for them, and keep up also a careful systematic supervision over them for many years. Miss Rye has done wonders; her energy and her enthusiastic devotion to her self-imposed labours have triumphed over difficulties which would have swamped an official craft long ago; and she can have the satisfaction of feeling that she has rescued from a life of wretchedness, and probably of sin, hundreds of children, who have a useful and, on the whole, happy career open to them. Nobody in Canada ever expected that the mere passing through Miss Rye's hands would be a more efficient detergent than the waters of baptism; that with her workhouse clothes the workhouse girl would 'shed' all her moral delinquencies, not only those acquired by herself, but those inherited from, perhaps, generations of ignorant or vicious parents. Children brought up, or 'dragged up,' as most of these have been, cannot be expected to show either a morality or a capacity above the average; and, though there have been some very black sheep in the flock, the experiment of importation has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. This is the verdict of the Canadian public. As regards the children themselves, I believe that their position is, in nine cases out of ten, good and satisfactory. No one in his senses ever expected that these waifs and outcasts were to be placed on beds of roses; that their days were to be passed in happy romping among the peach-trees of their 'Western Home'; that they were to be free from toil, and subject to none of the rough usage that falls to the lot of the children of the poor all the world over. Occasionally, no doubt, they have fallen into bad hands, and been subjected to the caprices of cruel or grasping mistresses. But let us have no 'goody' philanthropy in this matter. Think what these children were, and what they would inevitably have developed into if left to chance and the workhouse, and then let anyone ask himself whether the lot of at least nine tenths of them is not immeasurably better now."

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR W. CLARKE-TRAVERS, BART.

Sir William Henry St. Laurence Clarke-Travers, Bart., D.L., of Rossmore and Barryroe, in the county of Cork, died at his residence, No. 3, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, on the 31st ult. He was the eldest son of the late General Sir W. Clarke, Bart., by Margaret, daughter of Mr. Thomas Prendergast, of Dublin. The baronetcy was granted to General Sir W. Clarke for distinguished military services in India in 1804, he having held the command of the British forces at Goa in 1799, and subsequently the command of Mysore in February, 1808. The second Baronet, now deceased, was born Aug. 3, 1801. He entered the Army in 1820, and served in the 5th Dragoon Guards till 1827, when, on Sept. 4, he married Elizabeth Barbara, only child and heir of John Moore Travers, Esq., D.L., of Barryroe and Clifton, in the county of Cork, and by whose wish he assumed, by her Majesty's Royal letters patent, for himself and heirs, the name and arms of Travers on inheriting his estates in the county of Cork, granted in 1599 to Brian Travers, of Nately, Lancashire, whose ancestor, Laurentius Travers, was the possessor of Nately in 1292. Sir W. Clarke-Travers is succeeded by his eldest surviving son, now Sir Guy Francis Clarke-Travers, Captain in the 86th Royal Regiment.

SIR J. T. TYRELL, BART.

Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., of Boreham House, Essex, J.P. and D.L., formerly Hon. Colonel West Essex Militia, died at Brighton on the 19th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was elder son of Sir John Tyrell, first Baronet of Boreham (so created Sept. 28, 1809), by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heiress of William Tyssen, Esq., of Waltham House, Herts, was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and succeeded his father Aug. 3, 1832. For twenty-six years and during six Parliaments he represented the county of Essex. His first contest at the election of 1830 was a very memorable one. His opponents were Mr. Western, of Felix Hall, and Mr. Long Pole Wellesley, but Colonel Tyrell gained the first place on the poll, which had been kept open fifteen days. Another election occurred the following year, but with a different result, Tyrell was defeated; but he remained out of the Commons for a brief period only, being chosen for North Essex in 1832. From that date he continued uninterruptedly, on high Conservative principles, to sit for the same constituency. Sir John married, May 19, 1819, Eliza, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart., and had by her three daughters—Eliza Isabella, wife of William N. Tufnell, Esq., of Hatfield Place, Essex; Mary, who died 1876, widow of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bart.; and Sarah, widow of John Ralph, first Lord Harlech. As Sir John leaves no male issue the Tyrell baronetcy becomes extinct.

SIR J. GREEN.

Sir John Green, Knt., C.B., late her Majesty's Diplomatic Agent in Roumania, died at Marienbad on the 18th inst., aged sixty-nine. He was for a considerable period connected with the Consular service, having been appointed Vice-Consul at Nauplia forty-two years ago, and having continued that service until 1874, when he retired from the important post of Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for the united Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. He received the insignia of C.B. in 1865, and was knighted on his retirement, in requital of his long official career. Sir John married, 1831, Margaret, daughter of George Suter, Esq.

MR. TALBOT, OF LACOCK ABBEY.

William Henry Fox Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, M.A., F.R.S., one of the chief inventors of photography, died at his seat near Chippenham on the 17th inst. He was born Feb. 11, 1800, the only son of William Davenport Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, by Lady Elizabeth Theresa Strangways, his wife, daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and was descended, in the female line, from Sir John Talbot (of the noble house of Shrewsbury), a warm adherent of King Charles II. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1821, and where he gained



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6d., 890s. 6d., 892s. 6d., 894s. 6d., 896s. 6d., 898s. 6d., 900s. 6d., 902s. 6d., 904s. 6d., 906s. 6d., 908s. 6d., 910s. 6d., 912s. 6d., 914s. 6d., 916s. 6d., 918s. 6d., 920s. 6d., 922s. 6d., 924s. 6d., 926s. 6d., 928s. 6d., 930s. 6d., 932s. 6d., 934s. 6d., 936s. 6d., 938s. 6d., 940s. 6d., 942s. 6d., 944s. 6d., 946s. 6d., 948s. 6d., 950s. 6d., 952s. 6d., 954s. 6d., 956s. 6d., 958s. 6d., 960s. 6d., 962s. 6d., 964s. 6d., 966s. 6d., 968s. 6d., 970s. 6d., 972s. 6d., 974s. 6d., 976s. 6d., 978s. 6d., 980s. 6d., 982s. 6d., 984s. 6d., 986s. 6d., 988s. 6d., 990s. 6d., 992s. 6d., 994s. 6d., 996s. 6d., 998s. 6d., 1000s. 6d., 1002s. 6d., 1004s. 6d., 1006s. 6d., 1008s. 6d., 1010s. 6d., 1012s. 6d., 1014s. 6d., 1016s. 6d., 1018s. 6d., 1020s. 6d., 1022s. 6d., 1024s. 6d., 1026s. 6d., 1028s. 6d., 1030s. 6d., 1032s. 6d., 1034s. 6d., 1036s. 6d., 1038s. 6d., 1040s. 6d., 1042s. 6d., 1044s. 6d., 1046s. 6d., 1048s. 6d., 1050s. 6d., 1052s. 6d., 1054s. 6d., 1056s. 6d., 1058s. 6d., 1060s. 6d., 1062s. 6d., 1064s. 6d., 1066s. 6d., 1068s. 6d., 1070s. 6d., 1072s. 6d., 1074s. 6d., 1076s. 6d., 1078s. 6d., 1080s. 6d., 1082s. 6d., 1084s. 6d., 1086s. 6d., 1088s. 6d., 1090s. 6d., 1092s. 6d., 1094s. 6d., 1096s. 6d., 1098s. 6d., 1100s. 6d., 1102s. 6d., 1104s. 6d., 1106s. 6d., 1108s. 6d., 1110s. 6d., 1112s. 6d., 1114s. 6d., 1116s. 6d., 1118s. 6d., 1120s. 6d., 1122s. 6d., 1124s. 6d., 1126s. 6d., 1128s. 6d., 1130s. 6d., 1132s. 6d., 1134s. 6d., 1136s. 6d., 1138s. 6d., 1140s. 6d., 1142s. 6d., 1144s. 6d., 1146s. 6d., 1148s. 6d., 1150s. 6d., 1152s. 6d., 1154s. 6d., 1156s. 6d., 1158s. 6d., 1160s. 6d., 1162s. 6d., 1164s. 6d., 1166s. 6d., 1168s. 6d., 1170s. 6d., 1172s. 6d., 1174s. 6d., 1176s. 6d., 1178s. 6d., 1180s. 6d., 1182s. 6d., 1184s. 6d., 1186s. 6d., 1188s. 6d., 1190s. 6d., 1192s. 6d., 1194s. 6d., 1196s. 6d., 1198s. 6d., 1200s. 6d., 1202s. 6d., 1204s. 6d., 1206s. 6d., 1208s. 6d., 1210s. 6d., 1212s. 6d., 1214s. 6d., 1216s. 6d., 1218s. 6d., 1220s. 6d., 1222s. 6d., 1224s. 6d., 1226s. 6d., 1228s. 6d., 1230s. 6d., 1232s. 6d., 1234s. 6d., 1236s. 6d., 1238s. 6d., 1240s. 6d., 1242s. 6d., 1244s. 6d., 1246s. 6d., 1248s. 6d., 1250s. 6d., 1252s. 6d., 1254s. 6d., 1256s. 6d., 1258s. 6d., 1260s. 6d., 1262s. 6d., 1264s. 6d., 1266s. 6d., 1268s. 6d., 1270s. 6d., 1272s. 6d., 1274s. 6d., 1276s. 6d., 1278s. 6d., 1280s. 6d., 1282s. 6d., 1284s. 6d., 1286s. 6d., 1288s. 6d., 1290s. 6d., 1292s. 6d., 1294s. 6d., 1296s. 6d., 1298s. 6d., 1300s. 6d., 1302s. 6d., 1304s. 6d., 1306s. 6d., 1308s. 6d., 1310s. 6d., 1312s. 6d., 1314s. 6d., 1316s. 6d., 1318s. 6d., 1320s. 6d., 1322s. 6d., 1324s. 6d., 1326s. 6d., 1328s. 6d., 1330s. 6d., 1332s. 6d., 1334s. 6d., 1336s. 6d., 1338s. 6d., 1340s. 6d., 1342s. 6d., 1344s. 6d., 1346s. 6d., 1348s. 6d., 1350s. 6d., 1352s. 6d., 1354s. 6d., 1356s. 6d., 1358s. 6d., 1360s. 6d., 1362s. 6d., 1364s. 6d., 1366s. 6d., 1368s. 6d., 1370s. 6d., 1372s. 6d., 1374s. 6d., 1376s. 6d., 1378s. 6d., 1380s. 6d., 1382s. 6d., 1384s. 6d., 1386s. 6d., 1388s. 6d., 1390s. 6d., 1392s. 6d., 1394s. 6d., 1396s. 6d., 1398s. 6d., 1400s. 6d., 1402s. 6d., 1404s. 6d., 1406s. 6d., 1408s. 6d., 1410s. 6d., 1412s. 6d., 1414s. 6d., 1416s. 6d., 1418s. 6d., 1420s. 6d., 1422s. 6d., 1424s. 6d., 1426s. 6d., 1428s. 6d., 1430s. 6d., 1432s. 6d., 1434s. 6d., 1436s. 6d., 1438s. 6d., 1440s. 6d., 1442s. 6d., 1444s. 6d., 1446s. 6d., 1448s. 6d., 1450s. 6d., 1452s. 6d., 1454s. 6d., 1456s. 6d., 1458s. 6d., 1460s. 6d., 1462s. 6d., 1464s. 6d., 1466s. 6d., 1468s. 6d., 1470s. 6d., 1472s. 6d., 1474s. 6d., 1476s. 6d., 1478s. 6d., 1480s. 6d., 1482s. 6d., 1484s. 6d., 1486s. 6d., 1488s. 6d., 1490s. 6d., 1492s. 6d., 1494s. 6d., 1496s. 6d., 1498s. 6d., 1500s. 6d., 1502s. 6d., 1504s. 6d., 1506s. 6d., 1508s. 6d., 1510s. 6d., 1512s. 6d., 1514s. 6d., 1516s. 6d., 1518s. 6d., 1520s. 6d., 1522s. 6d., 1524s. 6d., 1526s. 6d., 1528s. 6d., 1530s. 6d., 1532s. 6d., 1534s. 6d., 1536s. 6d., 1538s. 6d., 1540s. 6d., 1542s. 6d., 1544s. 6d., 1546s. 6d., 1548s. 6d., 1550s. 6d., 1552s. 6d., 1554s. 6d., 1556s. 6d., 1558s. 6d., 1560s. 6d., 1562s. 6d., 1564s. 6d., 1566s. 6d., 1568s. 6d., 1570s. 6d., 1572s. 6d., 1574s. 6d., 1576s. 6d., 1578s. 6d., 1580s. 6d., 1582s. 6d., 1584s. 6d., 1586s. 6d., 1588s. 6d., 1590s. 6d., 1592s. 6d., 1594s. 6d., 1596s. 6d., 1598s. 6d., 1600s. 6d., 1602s. 6d., 1604s. 6d., 1606s. 6d., 1608s. 6d., 1610s. 6d., 1612s. 6d., 1614s. 6d., 1616s. 6d., 1618s. 6d., 1620s. 6d., 1622s. 6d., 1624s. 6d., 1626s. 6d., 1628s. 6d., 1630s. 6d., 1632s. 6d., 1634s. 6d., 1636s. 6d., 1638s. 6d., 1640s. 6d., 1642s. 6d., 1644s. 6d., 1646s. 6d., 1648s. 6d., 1650s. 6d., 1652s. 6d., 1654s. 6d., 1656s. 6d., 1658s. 6d., 1660s. 6d., 1662s. 6d., 1664s. 6d., 1666s. 6d., 1668s. 6d., 1670s. 6d., 1672s. 6d., 1674s. 6d., 1676s. 6d., 1678s. 6d., 1680s. 6d., 1682s. 6d., 1684s. 6d.,